

# **Assessment Forest Plan Revision**

## **Final Cultural and Historical Resources and Uses Report**

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**for:**

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# Introduction

This report assess the current, recorded cultural and historic resources and uses in the Custer Gallatin National Forest's plan area.

A draft of this report was released for public review on November 30, 2016 and feedback was requested by January 6, 2017. Changes made to the final report based on public feedback were to 1) add Little Bear Cabin as the first rental cabin on the then Gallatin NF; 2) add the Squaw Creek Civilian Conservation Corp site (now referred to as Shenango) on the priority asset list, changing our priority assets to 342; and 3) add a reference to the literature cited. "Cultural resources" can be defined as physical evidence or places of past human activity: site, object, landscape, structure; or a site, structure, landscape, object or natural feature of significance to a group of people traditionally associated with it. As defined in Forest Service Manual 2360, they are "an object or definite location of human activity, occupation, or use identifiable through field survey, historical documentation, or oral evidence" (page 21).

Since these resources are nonrenewable and easily damaged, laws and regulations exist to help protect them. The National Historic Preservation Act and its implementing regulations require that Federal agencies consider the effects of their undertakings on historic properties. The National Historic Preservation Act established the National Register of Historic Places. Sites, objects, districts and landscapes can be nominated to the National Register of Historic Places on the basis of association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history (criterion A); association with a culturally significant individual (criterion B); embodiment of the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, method of construction (criterion C); or the potential to yield important information about the history or prehistory of the area (criterion D). Cultural resources that are listed, or are eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places are called historic properties.

The 1992 amendments to the National Historic Preservation Act specify that properties of traditional religious and cultural importance to an ethnic group (referred to as traditional cultural properties) may also be determined to be eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. A "traditional cultural property" can be defined as a tangible historic property that is eligible for inclusion in the National Register because of its association with the intangible values, cultural practices or beliefs of a living community that (a) are rooted in the community's history, and (b) are important in maintaining the continuing cultural identity of the community (National Register Bulletin 38). The 1992 amendments to the National Historic Preservation Act specify that properties of traditional religious and cultural importance to an ethnic group (referred to as traditional cultural properties) may also be determined to be eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. A location or site has cultural value if its significance to American Indian beliefs or customs "has been ethnohistorically documented and if the site can be clearly defined" (Parker and King 1990, pages 15–27). Locations of natural features significant in the mythology, cosmology, and history of a Native American group are potentially eligible to the National Register. Sites "...where Native American religious practitioners have historically gone, and are known or thought to be today, to perform ceremonial activities in accordance with traditional rules of practice"(Parker and King 1990, page 1) are also potentially eligible properties.

"Cultural landscapes" are defined as geographic areas (including both cultural and natural resources and the wildlife or domestic animals therein), associated with a historic event, activity, or persons or exhibiting other cultural or aesthetic values. There are four general types of cultural landscapes, not mutually exclusive: historic sites, historic designated landscapes, historic vernacular landscapes, and ethnographic landscapes. Cultural landscapes have been the focus of a number of evaluations since the 1994 guidance was provided by the National Park Service under their Bulletin 38.

## Process and Methods

This assessment provides information about the cultural and historic resources of the Custer Gallatin National Forest, including:

- The cultural and historical context of the plan area within the broader landscape.
- The cultural and historic resources, including heritage assets present in the plan area.
- The condition of known cultural and historic resources, including historic properties in the plan area identified as eligible or listed in the National Register of Historic Places and designated traditional cultural properties.
- The trends that affect the condition of, or the demand for, cultural and historic resources or cultural uses, including influences of public use and Forest Service management.
- The opportunities within the plan area to foster greater connection between people and cultural and historic resources and landscapes beyond the plan area.
- The contribution of the use and enjoyment of cultural and historic resources to social, economic, and ecological sustainability.

## Scale

The geographic scale is primarily related to the resources on the Custer Gallatin, within the context of the history of the northern Rockies. The temporal scale includes thousands of years of Native American history and hundreds of years of America history.

## Existing Information Sources

Heritage resources on all Federal lands are protected by a series of Federal laws enacted to protect these resources from damage or loss due to federally funded or permitted activities. The public's recognition that these non-renewable resources are important and should be protected began very early in this century and continues to the present. Maintaining the scientific, historic, and social integrity of these resources provides a vital link of our collective past to the present.

New directions and emphases have come to the forefront over the past 20 plus years since the 1986 and 1987 forest plans were written and include the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act; Executive Order 13007, the consideration of historic and traditional landscapes; and the increased awareness and consultation for traditional cultural properties.

Pertinent information regarding the management of cultural resources of the plan area can be separated into regulatory and guidance related categories. Regulatory documents in place when the 1986 and 1987 plans were developed include:

- Antiquities Act of 1906 (16 USC 431)
- Historic Sites Act of 1935 (16 USC 461-467)
- National Historic Preservation Act (16 USC 470) (NHPA) of 1966
- National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 USC 4321)
- Executive Order 11593-Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment Executive Order 1971

- Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resource Planning Act of 1974 as amended by the National Forest Management Act (NFMA) of 1976
- The American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA) of 1978
- Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) of 1979

The following regulatory documents are new since the 1986 and 1987 forest plans for the Custer National Forest and the Gallatin National Forest were published and will need to be addressed in the forest plan revision.

- Forest Service Manual and Handbook (2360) original, revised draft (1986) and final 2008
- Montana Programmatic Agreement between the Advisory Council for Historic Preservation, the Montana State Preservation Office, and Region 1 of the U.S. Forest Service 1996, 2015
- South Dakota Programmatic Agreement between the Advisory Council for Historic Preservation, the South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office and Region 1 of the U.S. Forest Service 1996
- Executive Order 13007–Indian Sacred Lands 1996
- Executive Order 13175–Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments 2000
- Programmatic Agreement among the Custer National Forest, the BLM Montana State Office, the Advisory Council for Historic Preservation, the South Dakota State Historic Preservation Officer, the Cheyenne Sioux Tribe, the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe, the Lower Brule Sioux Tribe, the Rosebud Sioux Tribe and the Mandan, Hidatsa and Arikara Nation regarding the Identification, Evaluation and Treatment of Properties and Cultural Resources of Traditional Religious and Cultural Importance and Significance Affected by Oil and Gas Leasing and Development of Oil and Gas Leasing and Development on the Custer National Forest Sioux District
- Executive Order 13287–Preserve America 2003
- Executive Order 13327–Federal Real Property Asset Management 2004
- Travel Planning Protocol (USDA Forest Service 2009a)

Most of the following list of general guidance documents concerning cultural resource management in the plan area were issued after the 1986/1987 forest plans were completed.

- Custer National Forest Program Strategy and Implementation Schedule for the Cultural Resource Management Program 1988
- National Register Bulletin 38
- Preservation Brief 36
- Site Identification Strategy for the Custer, Gallatin, Helena, and Lewis and Clark National Forests (1996, with amendments)
- INFRA Database
- Geographic Information System Site and Survey database
- Northern Region Historic Structure Assessment Plan 2009
- Facility Master Plan 2004
- National Heritage Strategy 1999

- National Program Managed to Standard 2011

Information used to compile this assessment consisted of published sources, site and report records, corporate geographic information system (GIS), and INFRA databases relevant to the plan area. Other information consulted for this assessment include a number of historic and cultural overviews including Beckes and Keyser's 1983 "The Prehistory of the Custer National Forest: An Overview" and Clark's 1982 "Custer National Forest Lands, A Brief History." Unfortunately, no prehistoric overview or history could be located for the Gallatin National Forest, pointing to a need to both update the Custer National Forest's overview and history, compile a history and prehistory for the Gallatin National Forest, and combine this research into a history and prehistory overview for the Custer Gallatin National Forest. Ethnographic overviews for the Custer Gallatin are few and several are considered confidential:

- The Ethnographic Overview for the Sioux Oil and Gas leasing EIS (Sundstrom 2003) which covered the South Dakota units of the Sioux District;
- the Ethnography of the Slim Buttes (LeBeau 2006);
- the Ethnogeographic Gazetteer Covering the Grasslands, the Sioux District and eastern Montana (Sundstrom 1997);
- the Documentary Overview for Yellowstone Park (Nabokov and Loendorf 2002), the Northern Cheyenne Ethnogeography of the Tongue River/Powder River Plateau (Boggs et al. 2010);
- the 1995 Ethnographic Overview of the McKenzie, Medora, Sioux, Ashland and Beartooth Ranger Districts of the Custer National Forest (Deaver and Kooistra-Manning 1995);
- "Every Morning of the World" for the Pryor Mountains (Nabokov and Loendorf 1994) and the Cultural Assessment of the Chalk Buttes (Chalk Buttes Elder Group 1996) were reviewed for this assessment.

## Current Forest Plan Direction

The 1986 Custer and 1987 Gallatin Forest Plans cultural resource goals and objectives were designed to implement the Federal historic preservation laws and regulations of that time, and to carry out Forest Service policy. In preparation for the 1986 Custer Forest Plan, an overview of the Prehistory of the Custer National Forest (Beckes and Keyser 1983) was written that summarized the known cultural resources at the time and provided a context as well as management direction for preservation of prehistoric resources. A brief historical overview was also written (Clark 1982). Forest plan direction for cultural resources was derived in part from these two documents.

The Custer National Forest policy was divided into seven discrete parts which provide for a "balanced program" of preservation; interpretation; coordination with other Federal, state and local organizations; planning; input from qualified specialists; and protection of sites and site information. Management standards includes direction on inventory protocols, evaluation of cultural resources, preservation of significant sites, interpretation, forest burial policy, and "consideration in its multiple use management process sites which are former or current ceremonial or religious sites or sites of sacred significance to Native Americans".

This last standard led to the development of a specific management area (management area K) for the protection of scenic, cultural, archaeological and wildlife resources that occur in the Blue Buttes, an area containing significant religious sites for the Low Hat Clan of the Hidatsa Tribe. Conflicts that cannot be successfully mitigated will be resolved in favor of preserving these resources. This area was also recommended for classification as a special interest area. While this location is no longer within the

Custer Gallatin National Forest boundaries, the concept of designing a management area for the protection of significant religious sites was new for that time and was later incorporated in the 2001 Land Resource Management Plan for the Dakota Prairie Grasslands where the area is located. In that plan it is referred to under “2.4 Identified American Indian Traditional Use Areas”.

Significant and sensitive cultural areas mentioned in the Custer Forest Plan include the Tongue River Breaks; and from the Custer National Forest prehistoric overview, the Pryor Mountain Dryhead Vista (Beckes and Keyser 1983).

In 1987 a comprehensive strategy for cultural resource management aimed at carrying out the policy and direction in the 1986 Custer Forest Plan was written and approved by the Forest supervisor (Beckes 1987). This strategy became the Heritage Resource Preservation Plan for the Forest.

The current Gallatin Forest Plan includes nominating qualifying sites to the National Register, direction concerning discovery of cultural resources during project implementation, education to increase public understanding of the importance of cultural resources as a means to reduce site damage through vandalism and theft; and direction to develop a “Gallatin National Forest Prehistoric and Historic Overview which summarizes known data, identifies gaps information or areas requiring more intensive inventory, outlines research needs, and suggests broad cultural resource management goals”. Due to budget constraints, however, these overviews have not been developed.

A Gallatin Forest Plan amendment applied direction to the 3,265 acres acquired at the OTO Ranch in 1991. About 28 acres of the ranch are included in the National Register.

## Existing Condition

### Cultural and Historical Context

The plan area contains one of the richest and most diverse series of Pre-contact (prehistoric) sites in North America, due in large measure to the remarkable diversity of land forms and ecology which occurs within the far flung boundaries of the Custer Gallatin (Beckes 1987). This diverse landscape also supported a remarkable variety of American Indian Tribes during Contact (historic) period as writings from early travelers such as Lewis and Clark attested.

In traveling from the easternmost to the westernmost districts, one can observe dramatic changes not only in landscape or topography, but also in the floral and faunal resources. Among the major factors which contribute to this diversity are climate, effective precipitation, elevation, surface geology and soils. The easternmost Sioux District is composed of eight distinct land units characterized as tree-covered “terrestrial islands” rising above the surrounding prairie. The Sioux District straddles the Montana-South Dakota State line along the eastern extent of the Pine Savanna. The Ashland District lies in the Pine Savanna region of southeastern Montana, bordered to the east by the Powder River and to the west by the Tongue River. It is dissected by Otter Creek, a tributary to the Tongue River.

The Beartooth District consists of two environmentally distinct land units, the Pryor Mountains and the Beartooth Mountains. The Pryor unit can be characterized as deeply dissected limestone block mountains with associated deep canyons, caves, plains and basins. In contrast, the Beartooth unit is made up of the Beartooth Range, high alpine plateaus, numerous mountain peaks, mountain valleys cut through the mountains by the Stillwater River, East and West Rosebud Creeks, the Main Fork Rock Creek tributaries to the Yellowstone, and hundreds of high elevation lakes.

The Beartooth unit closely characterizes the remaining four western districts which share six separate mountain ranges—the Gallatin, Madison, Bridger, Crazy, Absaroka, and Beartooth—with major valleys cut by the Yellowstone, Gallatin, and Madison rivers through the districts and high alpine plateaus such as the Buffalo, East and West Boulder, Fishtail, Hellroaring, Lake, Red Lodge Creek, Red Rock, Silver Run, Stillwater, and Yellowstone. All five western districts are included in the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem.

## Pre-contact Period

Contrasting the eastern districts with the western districts presents a striking cultural landscape dichotomy that is also reflected in the archaeological and historical record—where the northern western plains culture grounded in bison hunting and procurement dominates the eastern districts, the inter-montane-foothills adaptation is found on the western districts. The eastern districts contain one of the most varied and complete assemblages of cultural resources in the Northern Great Plains. This is due in large part to the environmental diversity, excellent natural site preservation factors, sparse contemporary populations, and the complexity of the many Plains Indian cultures which occupied the area for thousands of years (Beckes 1987). Culturally, the Pine Savanna appears to be the dividing line between the northern and southern Northwestern Plains with its own unique subsistence strategies based on the Pine Savanna environment (Fredlund 1981, pages 115–117). These heritage resources suggest that the Pine Savanna has been occupied for at least 10,000 years. The existence of the Mill Iron Site located in Carter County, Montana, near the Montana/North Dakota/South Dakota state line suggests the area may have been utilized even earlier by Paleoindian people approximately 11,200 years ago, during a period between Clovis and Folsom Periods.

Studies of recorded sites suggest a basic pattern of bison-centered exploitation involving small groups of people traveling through the area on seasonal rounds utilizing the floral and faunal resources during the PaleoIndian, Archaic, Protohistoric, and Historic Periods to the present day. Detailed overviews covering the prehistoric and protohistoric use of the region may be found in Frison (1978, 1991) and Beckes and Keyser (1983), although these are 20 to 30 plus years out of date and need revised to include the archaeological research and work conducted within the planning area to date.

The western districts are located within a junction of three major cultural areas—the Northwestern Plains, the Columbia Plateau, and the Great Basin (Dickerson 2009, page 12). As a result, the various groups occupying the western districts brought with them different settlement, subsistence, and resource procurement systems in order to adapt to a unique foothills-mountains environment. The communal hunting strategies that were fine-tuned on the Plains did not function well in a foothills-mountains setting, and the existence of a number of mammals not found on the plains such as bighorn sheep, elk, and moose allowed for a more diverse food source. Increasingly specialized, or broader-based, subsistence strategies were developed in the foothills-mountains which brought unique tool styles and forms (Davis and Greiser 1992, page 276; Dickerson 2009, page 13; Frison 1992, page 337).

Efforts to define a distinctive foothills-mountains cultural chronology—unique from that of the Northwestern Plains, the Columbia Plateau, and the Great Basin cultural chronologies—has led to the development of several local cultural chronologies. Davis presented a three-division cultural chronology based upon outlines by Mulloy and Reeves (Davis 1973, pages 14–15). Dickerson, in his manuscript detailing mitigation efforts conducted along the shoreline of Hebgen Lake, presented a three-period cultural chronology divided into a series of regional phases/complexes and local sub-phases/traditions (Dickerson 2009, pages 12–19). Davis, in his manuscript on investigations at Obsidian Cliff in Yellowstone National Park, presents a cultural chronology based on multiple sources including earlier works by Bender and Wright, Davis, Frison, Greiser, Mulloy, Reeves, Wright, and Wright and Chaya



(Davis et al. 1995, pages 8–9). Allen (2000) synthesized the chronologies of Davis and Frison, for yet another local chronology, but tailored it to the Gallatin National Forest. Allen found the prehistoric occupation of the Gallatin National Forest to span all prehistoric periods, from PaleoIndian to contact times, and reflect non-Plains adapted groups occupying the mountains, plateaus and river valleys. Further research conducted on archaeological sites within lands administered by the Custer Gallatin National Forest has a high potential for providing significant detail to refine these chronologies due to the existence of numerous recorded archaeological sites, most of which have yet to be extensively studied. Within the last 10 to 15 years, academically-based research on archaeological sites located on the Custer Gallatin National Forest conducted by scholars from City College-Montana State University-Billings, Montana State University-Bozeman, the University of Missouri, University of Montana, and University of Colorado have added to the understanding of the pre contact period and these findings need to be synthesized into an overview of the prehistory of the Custer Gallatin.

## Protohistoric Period

The Protohistoric Period, representing the transitional time between the Late Prehistoric Period and the Historic Period, has been described as “...a time of complex populations movements, technological innovations, and social change.” (Beckes and Keyser 1983, page 335). One of the most significant social changes to occur during this period was the introduction of the horse during the early 1700s (Frison 1991, page 122). The horse made people of the plains and intermountain areas extremely mobile and highly efficient hunters, especially in regard to bison hunting. This increased mobility also led to intensified territorial disputes with neighboring Tribes and resulted in ever shifting Tribal boundaries. By AD 1780, according to historical accounts and archaeological information, the Bannock, Shoshone, Salish, Crow, Arapahoe, Hidatsa, Mandan, Cheyenne, Teton Sioux, Arikara, Blackfeet, Atsina, and Assiniboine Tribes were likely present in the plan area.

The Nez Perce’s had long hunted bison, both west and east of the Bitterroot Mountains, but buffalo hunting on foot had been a relatively minor part of the cultural life of most of the people and had made little impact on the economy or culture of the river-oriented villagers. With the arrival of the horse and the growing number of people who rode to the “buffalo country”, however, traits and customs of the plains way of life were increasingly developed or adopted (from: Nez Perce Country A Handbook for Nez Perce National Historical Park).

With the horse, aboriginal trails could now be used to more effectively link western mountain Tribes to the Plains Tribes for access to the great buffalo hunting grounds. The Great Bannock Trail was an aboriginal travel corridor approximately 200 miles long stretching from the Camas Meadows in Idaho, across Targhee Pass and into the Madison River Valley, over the Gallatin Range and into the Gardiner River drainage, up the Yellowstone River and the Lamar River to the Absaroka Mountains, and finally to the Clark Fork of the Yellowstone River and Shoshone River in Wyoming (Replogle 1956). Although named after the Bannocks of the Snake River Plains, the trail was used by several other Tribes including the Flathead, Fort Hall and Wyoming Shoshoni, the Lemhi, and the Nez Perce, along with early-day white explorers and trappers. William Clark’s 1814 map contains labels such as “old Indian crossing” and “old Indian trail” locations that were based on information given him by John Colter (Bonney and Bonney 1970, page 173). These locations are most likely early references to the Great Bannock Trail.

Madsen (1958, page 21–23) suggested a two-fold explanation for the popularity in use of the Great Bannock Trail by Native Americans. As buffalo populations began declining in the upper Snake River Valley of Idaho prior to 1840, distant travel to areas where buffalo were plentiful was necessary. In possession of horses, several Tribes were able to make annual hunting trips to these distant places. The trail was known as one of four routes used by the Bannock to reach the eastern buffalo ranges of the

Northern Plains and the Missouri River headwaters (Haines 1962, page 3; Madsen 1958, page 23). Haines clarifies the character of the Great Bannock Trail with the statement “Essentially, the Bannock Trail was a system of trailways, which, together, made up a complex route.” (Haines 1962, page 5).

Possible segments of these trails have been identified within the plan area. Bannock Indian Chief White Bear and his family were known to travel the ancient hunting trails of his people (Todd 1976, pages 878–879). One of his camp spots located along the shore of Hebgen Lake, 24GA1132, was identified in 1990 by Wind River Shoshone cultural resource specialists, through their oral history, as a place the Northern Shoshone would use as they traveled the Bannock Trail “...from the camas meadows of Idaho to the buffalo plains of Montana.” (Deaver 1990, pages 99–100).

Nez Perce Chief Joseph, along with approximately 750 followers, traveled portions of this route in 1877 while being pursued by U.S. Army General Oliver O. Howard (Howard and McGrath 1969; Roscoe 2005, page 10). Less than a year later hostile Bannocks used the trail in 1878 in an attempt to reach hunting grounds in Wyoming (Bonney and Bonny 1970, page 94).

## Contact Period

The protohistoric period ended with the arrival of the Lewis and Clark expedition in 1805, which is generally understood to represent the first written records of the area and the beginning of the historic period in the plan area. The Lewis and Clark expedition arrived at Three Forks in July 27, 1805, on their journey west. On the return journey in 1806 Clark and his group travelled through Gallatin Valley, bound for the mouth of the Yellowstone River and followed the Gallatin River through Bozeman Pass to the Yellowstone. They continued down the Yellowstone, losing some horses to the Crow around present day Park City to the chagrin of Sergeant Nathaniel Pryor, the name sake of the Pryor Mountains. They rejoined the rest of the expedition at the junction of the Yellowstone River and the Missouri River.

In the wake of the Lewis and Clark expedition, fur traders, notably Jim Bridger and John Colter, began to actively trap beaver and other mammals in tributary streams and rivers of the Missouri. This enterprise ended by the close of the 1830s due to depletion of the beaver and other furbearing mammals, along with the decline in demand of pelts dependent on the fickle fashion industries back east.

Closely following the demise of the fur trade came the first gold strikes in Montana in 1852, and with the major strike on Grasshopper Creek in 1862, soon thousands of miners were scouring the creeks and hillsides for gold. By the spring of the next year, huge gold deposits were found in Alder Gulch at Virginia City. Hundreds of others were discovered from Emigrant Gulch in the Yellowstone Valley to Cedar Creek on Montana’s western edge. The route this flood of gold seekers took was through the best hunting ground of the 1851 Fort Laramie Treaty areas of the Sioux, Arapahoe, Shoshone and Cheyenne via the Bozeman Trail from Fort Laramie to Virginia City.

The 1851 Fort Laramie treaty had brought together a large group of Indians from Tribes and bands of the Sioux, Cheyennes, Arapahoe, Crow, Assiniboine, Gros Ventre, Mandans, and Arikara to designate lands used by the various Tribes and give the U.S. Government limited rights to establish roads and military or trading posts in certain areas. This may have been the first attempt by the U.S. Government to establish reservations (Clark 1982). The Blackfeet, although not present, were also assigned a

territory (

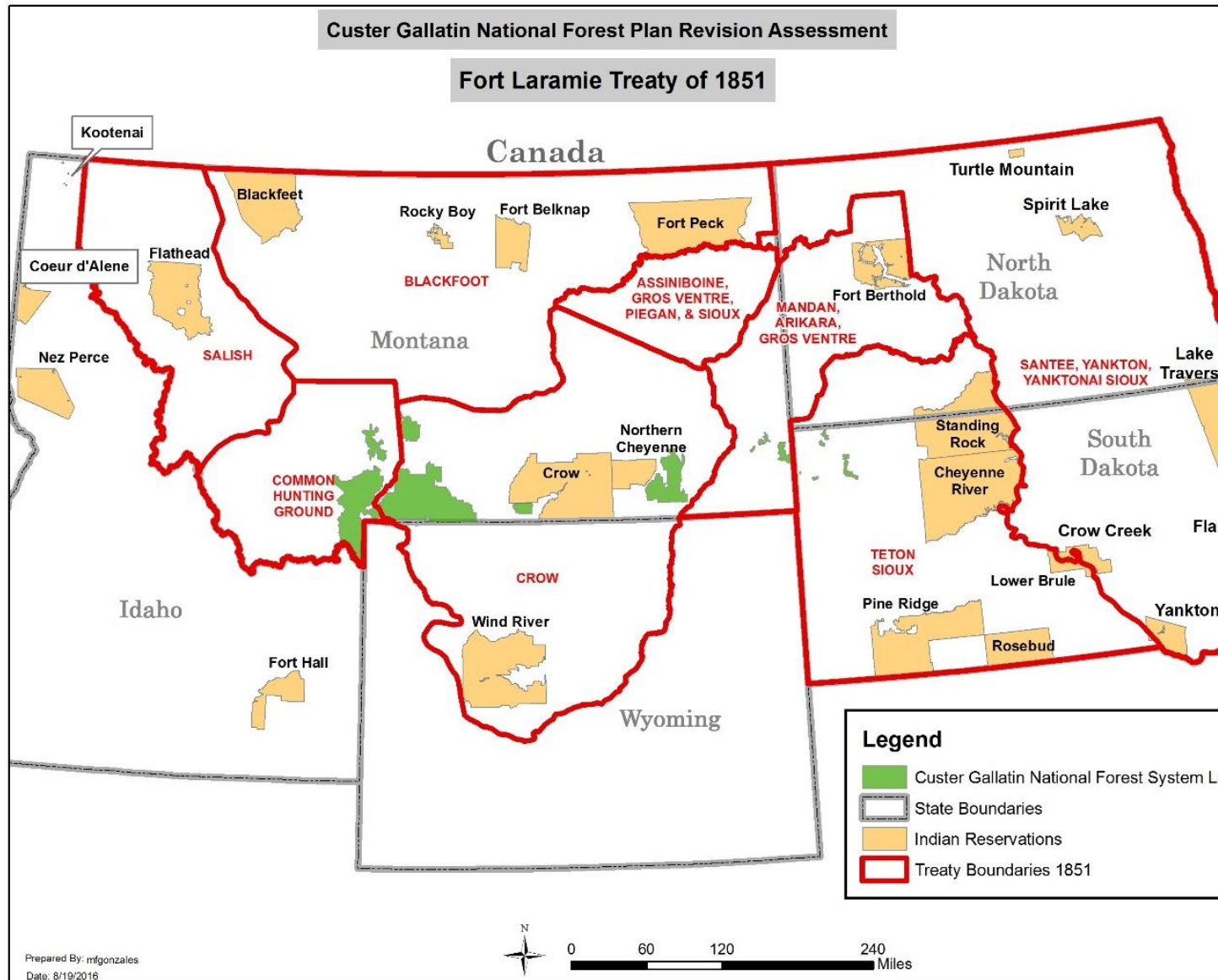


Figure 1).

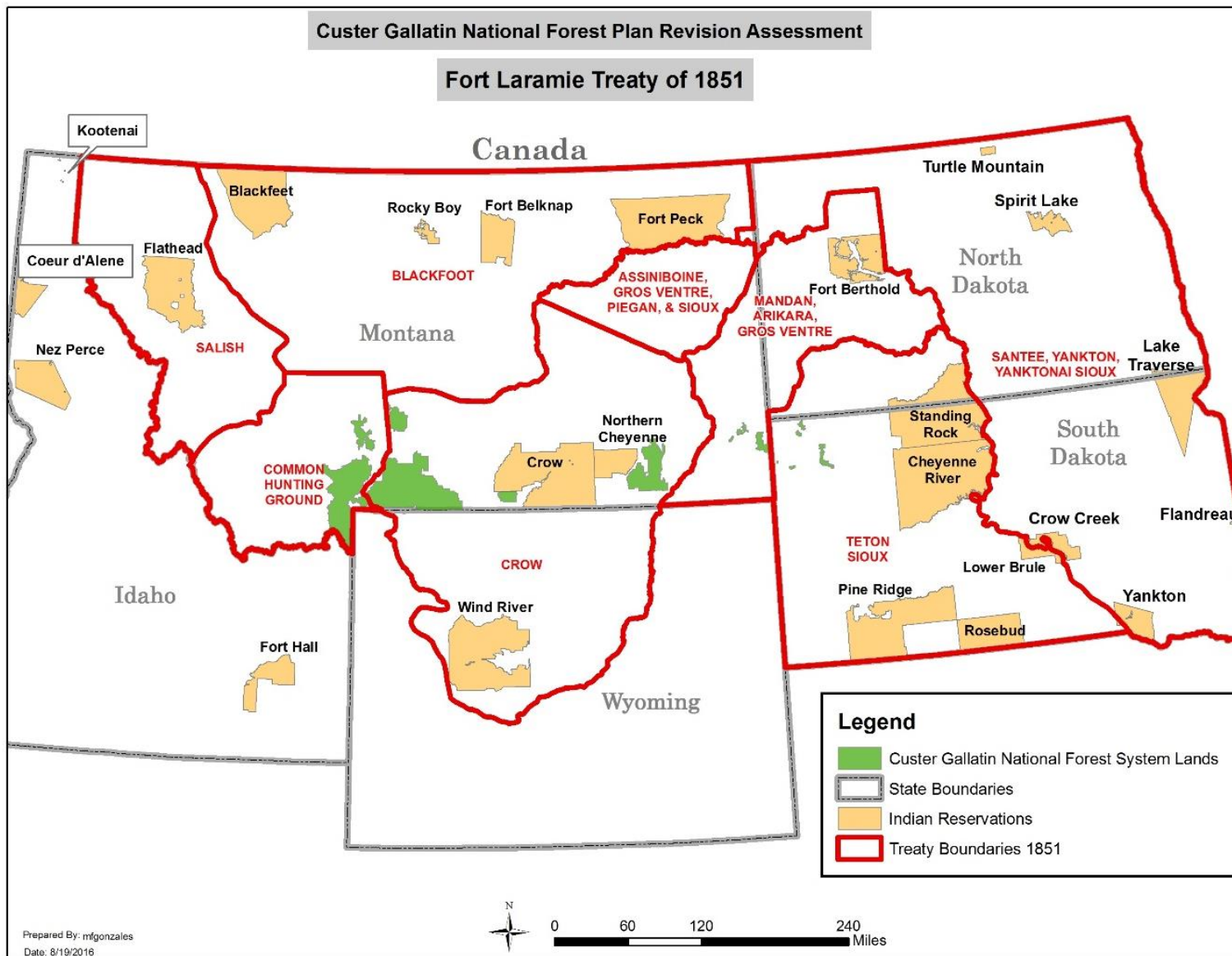


Figure 1. Fort Laramie Treaty of 1851, Tribal reserves

As white settlers began populating Montana from the 1850s on, disputes with American Indians ensued across the state, primarily over land ownership and control, and a number of treaties in addition to the Fort Laramie Treaty of 1851 were developed. In 1855, Washington Territorial Governor Isaac Stevens negotiated the Hellgate Treaty between the U.S. Government and the Salish, Pend d'Oreille, and the Kootenai people of western Montana, which established boundaries for the Tribal nations. The treaty was ratified in 1859. While the treaty established what later became the Flathead Indian Reservation, trouble with interpreters and confusion over the terms of the treaty led whites to believe that the Bitterroot Valley was opened to settlement, but the Tribal nations disputed those provisions. The Salish remained in the Bitterroot Valley until 1891. Stevens negotiated a similar treaty with the Nez Perce the same year (1851) at Camp Stevens.

The Emigrant Mining District, located south of Livingston, Montana, is the oldest mining district in Park County. When Thomas B. Curry and his two companions discovered placers in the area in the summer of 1863, they were the first white men to visit the area. The three men were preparing to start work in the gulch when they were interrupted by a party of Crows who ordered them off the land. The Crow claimed all the land east of the Yellowstone River as theirs under the 1851 Fort Laramie Treaty. Crow Territory encompassed all lands (an estimated 38 million acres) south of the Musselshell River between the headwaters of the Yellowstone River to the west, the headwaters of the Powder River to the east, and the main ridge of the Wind River Mountains in Wyoming as its south boundary. Curry and his companions left the gulch, spent the winter at Virginia City, and returned in the spring, joined by a party of 30 men from a wagon train that Jim Bridger was guiding up the Yellowstone along the Bozeman Trail (Sahinen 1935; Lyden 1948).

Between 1864 and 1865 approximately 2,000 people made the trip across the Bozeman Trail. During this time, the U.S. Government built three forts along the trail—Fort Reno, Fort Phil Kearney, and Fort C.F. Smith—to guard and protect travelers along the trail. In 1866 Red Cloud refused to sign a non-aggression treaty at Fort Laramie, in part because of these forts, and declared war on all non-Indians entering the region. When the Lakota annihilated a detachment under William J. Fetterman near Fort Phil Kearney in 1866, civilian travel along the trail ceased.

The treaty of Fort Laramie was signed in 1868 relinquishing the Bozeman Trail in exchange for the cession of further Indian raids. The treaty established the "Great Sioux Reserve" giving the land west of the Missouri River, including the sacred land of the Sioux—the Black Hills—to the Indians. Red Cloud insisted that certain government forts, including Fort Laramie, be removed from Native lands before he would sign. Signed by the Oglala, Miniconjou, Brule, Yanktonai Dakota, Arapaho Nation Tribes over a period of months after hard negotiations, this treaty sought to establish peaceful relations between the United States and Indian parties, as well as to settle reservation boundaries within which Indian people agreed to settle. Under this treaty, the U.S. Government recognized the Powder River Country as unceded hunting territory for the Lakota and allied Tribes, and the areas now administered by the Bozeman and Hebgen Lake Districts as open and uncaded. (The Crow negotiated their own treaty in 1868 also referred to as Fort Laramie Treaty which defines their reservation.) Essentially all the districts of the Custer Gallatin National Forest fall under these treaties.

The treaty lasted only 6 years until gold was discovered in the Black Hills in 1874. Agitation by various parties to explore the Black Hills and the hostility of the Lakotas toward such action prompted General Philip H. Sheridan to order an exploratory expedition to the Black Hills. Sheridan commanded Lieutenant Colonel George A. Custer to head the expedition. Custer was to determine the feasibility of locating a military post in the Black Hills and to determine whether the reports of gold deposits were

true. The expedition detoured to the Cave Hills in Dakota Territory so that Custer could visit the great cave shrine (Ludlow Cave) that his scout Goose had told him about.

After their brief detour to Ludlow Cave, the expedition proceeded into the Black Hills. Here miners Ross and McKay discovered gold. Sensing a public relations opportunity, Custer sent Charley Reynolds, a guide, to Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory, with the preliminary report of the expedition and the discovery of gold. His report was published August 27, 1874, in the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*. This report sparked the Black Hills gold rush (Palais 1941).

According to the 1868 Fort Laramie Treaty, all of western South Dakota was designated Lakota territory. Although this treaty was never formally repealed, it proved ineffective in limiting Euroamerican expansion into the area. Simultaneously with these conflicts, bison, the primary protein source that Plains people had survived on for centuries, were being destroyed. Some estimates say there were over 13 million bison in Montana in 1870. In 1875, General Philip Sheridan asked Congress to authorize the slaughtering of herds in order to deprive the Indians of their source of food. By 1884, commercial hunting had brought bison to the verge of extinction.

After the 1875 efforts by the U.S. Government to “buy” the Black Hills and unceded lands from the Sioux failed, the Government sent out an ultimatum to all “roaming” bands and Tribes to report to an agency by January 1876. Sitting Bull and Crazy Horse bands of the Sioux and the Northern Cheyenne refused to report. In March, General Crook destroyed a camp of Northern Cheyenne and Oglala Sioux (with Crazy Horse) on the Little Powder River. Refugees from the Reynolds massacre were welcomed by the Sitting Bull winter camp, then located the east side of the Chalk Buttes in the southeast corner of Montana. Here they vowed not to return to the reservations and the Great Sioux War was declared.

Despite a string of victories—including the defeat of the 7th Cavalry in June 1876—Indians lost control of their western lands by 1877. In August 1876, 2 months after the annihilation of Custer's forces at the Little Bighorn, President Ulysses S. Grant appointed a commission to entreat with the Lakotas and their allies for the relinquishment of the Black Hills and other portions of western Dakota Territory. A small number of Lakota, Cheyenne, and Arapaho headmen were coerced into signing under threat of starvation. Militarily, the Lakotas and Cheyennes were highly successful, but the extermination of the bison herds and growing dependence on food and tools obtained from outsiders had rendered them helpless to retake their territory. One of the last fights was the September 1876 Battle of the Slim Buttes where General Crook caught and destroyed the camp of American Horse. The agreement was put into effect by act of Congress February 28, 1877. The plan area was removed from the Great Sioux Reservation at this time.

The continuous infringement of Non-Indians on Crow treaty lands from miners seeking gold and other minerals led to a series of reservation boundary reductions. The Fort Laramie Indian Treaty of 1868, which closed travel on the Bozeman Trail and the Yellowstone Valley, stipulated that the re-defined Crow Reserve would have a new agency, Fort Parker, in a more centralized location. The first Crow Indian Agency, located several miles from present-day Livingston, Montana, was in operation from 1869–1875, until being moved eastward in 1875, to Rosebud Creek and called the Absarokee Agency. An 1880 agreement, ratified in 1882, eliminated all Crow lands west of the Boulder River, and ultimately moved the agency again to its present and final location at Crow Agency in 1884.

In 1883 Jack Nye and Jimmy and Jonas Hedges discovered sulfide-rich rocks associated with the Basal series of the Stillwater Complex. The Stillwater Mining Company was incorporated the next year, and in 1885 Nye sold his quartz and placer claims to the mining company, which then sold the claims to the

Minneapolis Mining and Smelting Company. The construction of Nye City (located within the Nye Mining District) began soon after. The population of Nye City peaked at 300 to 400 people in 1887. A government survey that year revealed that Nye City was actually on Crow Indian Reserve land, so mining operations ceased for a time. In 1890 the Crows ceded the land, legalizing mining and claim staking. In 1904 a trial shipment of ore to a smelter in Nebraska yielded poor values that did not warrant production. The mines were not developed again until the World War I period, when Bill Mouat began development work. By the early 1930s sulfide occurrences had been defined at the Mountain View and Benbow, Crescent Creek, Placer Basin, and Boulder River.

At the start of World War II the government arranged with the Anaconda Copper Mining Company to open the chrome mines on a non-profit basis. Roads and mills were built, the deposits were opened, and towns were erected for workers at three sites: the Benbow and Mouat Mines on the upper Stillwater (located in the Nye Mining District) and the Red Lodge deposit (located in the Hellroaring Mining District). This mining boom, with jobs for over 1,000 workers, lasted only until less expensive chrome was once again available from Africa. The War Assets Administration liquidated most of the buildings and machinery at the site. At the start of the Korean War, the American Chrome Company contracted with the U. S. Government to mine 900,000 tons of chromite at the Mouat Mine. The area was again abandoned after the completion of the contract in 1961 (Burlingame and Toole 1957; Page et al. 1985; Amos 1985).

Historic mining in the New World District began when the lodes of Cooke City were discovered in 1869 by four prospector/trappers near the head of the Clark Fork of the Yellowstone and/or on upper Soda Butte Creek. Their prospecting was cut short when Indians ran off their horses. A return expedition was organized in 1874 and several mines were discovered and staked. The following summer, placer claims were located on both Republic and Miller Mountains and a "Mexican" furnace was constructed to smelt lead ore from the Miller Mountain lodes. When reports of the deposits of the area were published in a Bozeman newspaper, miners and prospectors rushed to the district (Wolle 1963). According to local legend, when Joseph, leader of the Nez Perce Indians passed through Cooke City in the summer of 1877 in a vain attempt to reach Canada and freedom, his people burned the gold mills and took with them the silver bullion that was ready to be packed out of the area.

Many miners left the area, but about 20 stayed in the district though they had no right to be there. The ground lay within the Crow Reservation and was not opened to settlement until 1882. However, in 1880 a group of prospectors claimed several mines on Indian land. Outside capital refused to invest in them until 1882, when the government returned the territory to public domain by reducing the size of the reservation by approximately one-half (Wolle 1963). With the opening of the area, mining development of the district was steady. In 1882, George O. Eaton bought the Great Republic, Greely, Houston, and New World mining claims and organized the Republic Mining Company.

Transportation of the ore proved to be one of the main drawbacks to the development of the District despite the availability of timber and water needed to facilitate mining. John P. "Jack" Allen pushed a wagon road through the mountains to connect the area to Gardiner in April of 1882. The lower shipping rates and larger wagon loads made small-scale industrial development of the area possible, and once again men poured into the area. Before long, 1,450 locations were made and recorded in the New World district. The majority of these were allowed to lapse, but the townsite of Cooke City grew to 135 cabins plus numerous tents during the summer. In 1883 the burgeoning city boasted a population of about 200.

In 1885, mining development moved north of Cooke City. In that year, Sam Mathers filed on the Homestake Claim high above Fisher Creek on Henderson Mountain. By 1887, the mine had produced enough gold and ore to ship to Salt Lake City for processing. The Homestake proved to be rich in gold, silver, and lead ore and was mined extensively until 1894. To accommodate the miners and their families, Mathers constructed a small tent camp approximately 100 yards northwest and below the mine (24PA919). Two other mines on Henderson Mountain, the Daisy and Alice E. properties, began to be developed by 1888.

By 1890, the company had constructed a small stamp mill, boarding house, stables and cabins at the mine. The Daisy works were distributed among three adits with approximately 2,385 feet of underground workings. The Alice E. Mine produced 2,500 tons of ore worth \$14 per ton in a 2-year period. By 1890, 300 additional claims had been filed in the New World Mining District, with 259 of the claims located on Henderson, Scotch Bonnet, Crown Butte and Fisher (Red) Mountains. Together, these mines produced most of the over \$50,000 in gold ore shipped from the district in the 1890s. However, by 1894, falling silver prices, a subsequent national economic slowdown and general inaccessibility of the mines caused the virtual cession of mining operations in the New World district.

In 1905, the area was revived when several companies reopened old properties or made plans for development of new discoveries. The biggest project was that of the Montana Company which acquired nearly 100 claims northeast of Cooke City and launched a large-scale development program. The company properties included the National Park mines on Henderson Mountain, the Treadwell Group on Scotch Bonnet Mountain, as well as the Silver Fraction, Money King, Dalhousie, Sampson group and North Star mines. The company's holdings covered lumbering, electric power and smelting plants valued at \$100,000 on the Clark Fork of the Yellowstone River and a townsite.

As the mines in the area were developed, Northern Pacific's branch line through the Yellowstone Valley to Cinnabar was completed to meet the need for cheap haulage. Beginning in 1883, proposals were made to extend the line to Cooke City through Gardiner, but these failed due to the difficulty of construction and the need to pass through Yellowstone National Park which the government refused to allow. By the winter of 1921 six companies were at work in the district, producing so much tonnage that the old question of a railroad was again raised. The railroad to Cooke City failed to materialize and, by the mid-1920s, property began to close down. From 1905 to 1925, the production of the district was estimated at \$215,000 in gold, silver, copper, and lead (Sahinen 1935; Wolle 1963).

The Independence Mine, located 50 miles south of Big Timber on the Yellowstone District, was another mining venture that got caught up in the Crow Indian Reservation controversy. Gold was discovered here in the 1860s, but was not developed until the Crow ceded the land in 1882. Despite its location at 9,000 to 11,000 feet in elevation, the town boasted a peak population of 400 residents during the 1890s and saw the operation of several stamp mills, a sawmill and a tramway. A waterwheel-driven hydroelectric plant, built on the East Fork of the Boulder River, provided electricity to the town via a string of electrical wire. This mine operated sporadically during the early 1900s and for the next 50 years (DEQ 2016).

Although historic asbestos mining on the Custer Gallatin National Forest would never result in a large-scale commercial mining venture comparable to the W. R. Grace & Company in Libby, Montana, two such mines—the Karst Asbestos Mine and the Little Mile Creek Asbestos Mine—did play a minor economic role during the early to mid-1900s. The Karst Asbestos Mine, located along the Gallatin River south of Bozeman, operated intermittently for over 70 years. The Little Mile Creek Asbestos Mine, located several miles south of Earthquake Lake, operated over 40 years.



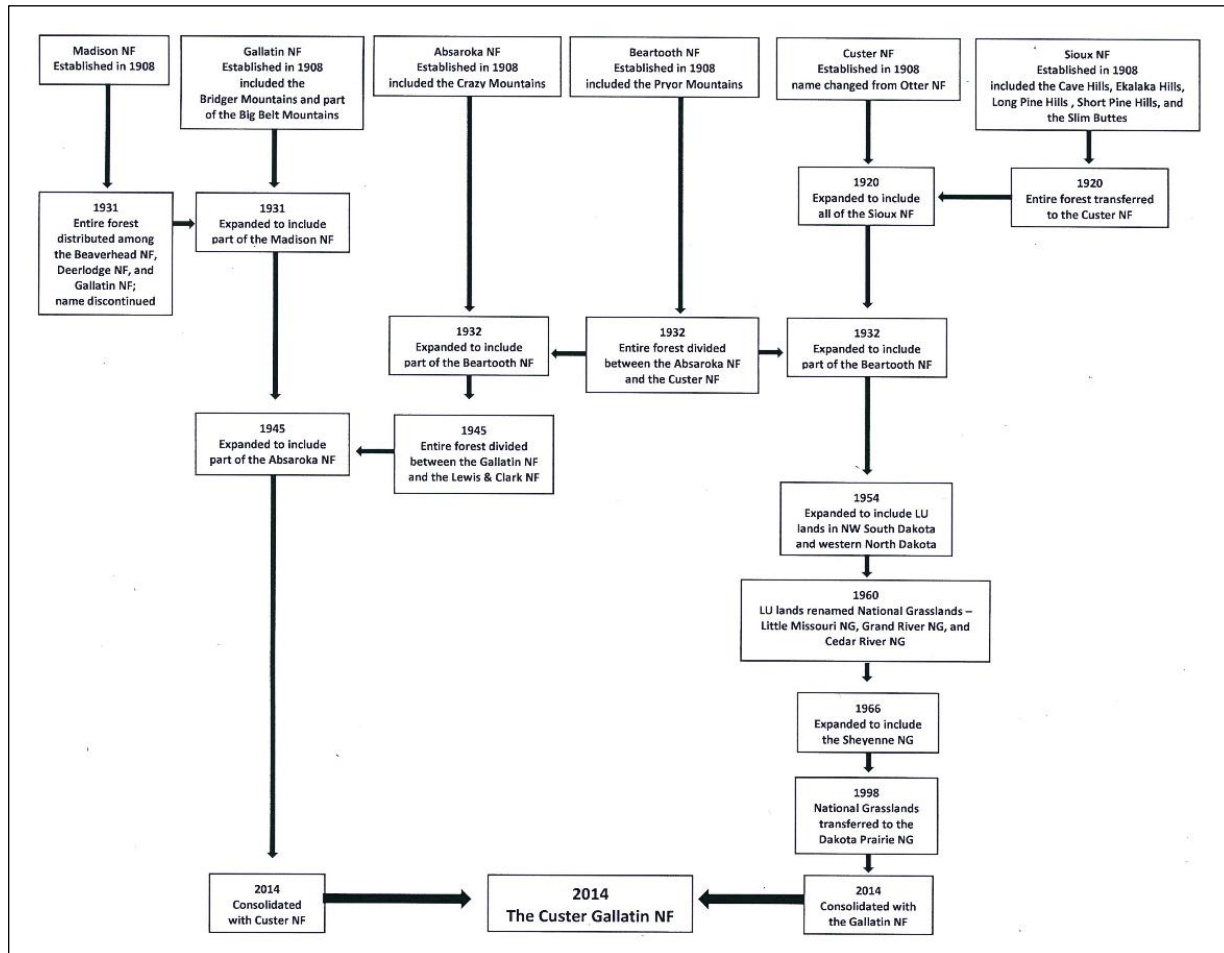
The development of the transcontinental railroad system in the United States drove much of the homesteading, ranching, recreation and, to some extent, mining development in the plan area. In an effort to entice the railroad companies the U.S. Congress passed an act in 1862 giving away every other section of land (one square mile) within 10 to 40 miles either side of a proposed railroad to the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railroads while the government retained the neighboring sections. As a result of this there are vast stretches of western land that are broken into a checkerboard of public and private ownership. An estimated 10 percent of the Gallatin private inholdings are the result of the 1864 Northern Pacific land grant.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Company launched major surveys across then Montana and Dakota territories in 1871, 1872, and 1873 that were challenged forcefully by the Sioux. Soldiers from Fort Lincoln were detailed to protect the crews building the line from Bismarck from 1879 to 1882. The Northern Pacific railroad reached Livingston, Montana, by 1882 and a spur to Cinnabar was added to provide shipping to the gold mines of Emigrant. By 1883 the transcontinental Northern Pacific railroad line was completed to Gold Creek.

In the early 1900s, James J. Hill of the Great Northern began promoting settlement in the Montana prairie to fill his trains with settlers and goods, and other railroads followed suit. Changes in the various homestead acts encouraged a flood of homesteaders to take the railroad west and stops at such towns as Bowman, North Dakota, and Miles City brought a number of hopeful homesteaders to the eastern Districts. The Forest Homestead Act of 1906 opened up the valleys and arable lands within the then Forest Reserves and National Forest boundaries. In 1909, Congress passed the Enlarged Homestead Act that expanded the amount of free land from 160 to 320 acres per family and in 1912 reduced the time to “prove up” on a claim to 3 years. The 1916 Stock-Raising Homestead Act allowed homesteads of 640 acres in areas unsuitable for irrigation.

This combination of advertising, changes in the Homestead Act, and increased precipitation drew tens of thousands of homesteaders, lured by free land. However, farmers faced a number of problems. Most settlers were from wetter regions, unprepared for the dry climate, lack of trees, and scarce water resources. Then, the droughts of 1917–1921 proved devastating. Many people left, and half the banks in the state went bankrupt as a result of providing mortgages that could not be repaid.

The establishment of the Forest Reserves followed by the creation of national forests under the newly formed Department of Agriculture brought about the early administration of timberlands and grazing that to date had not been set aside or managed within the public domain. The present Custer Gallatin National Forest includes lands that at one time or another were in 16 forest reserves and six national forests, which, over the years bore different names and were arranged in different administrative units—plus the addition then subtraction of the national grasslands which were “acquired” in the 1960s and administered until 1999 by the then Custer National Forest. The following chart briefly summarizes the “family tree” of the Custer Gallatin National Forest and shows how historically the common history of the Forests across the region is a tale of a series of creation, land consolidations, eliminations, expansions, splits, transfers, and boundary adjustments driven in part by the ecological condition and political atmosphere of the times (Figure 2).



**Figure 2. Family tree history of the Custer Gallatin National Forest**

In 2014, the Custer National Forest and Gallatin National Forest (which possessed the lands of the former Absaroka Forest) were consolidated into the Custer Gallatin National Forest. The initial establishment of the Forest Service jurisdiction over the plan area likely had an impact on its use by the ranching communities with the greatest effect being the regulation of grazing. As presented earlier, the advent of mining in the plan area had huge effect on the American Indian lifeways and use of the area and brought about a number of land cessions, some legal and some not.

Construction of Hebgen Dam—an impressive water regulating structure located north of West Yellowstone, Montana, and almost entirely bordered by Custer Gallatin-administered land—began in 1908 and was completed by 1915. Although primarily serving as a storage facility for downstream irrigation needs and hydroelectric plants located on the Madison and Missouri Rivers, the backwater lake is considered one of the most popular recreation destinations in Montana.

Historic hydroelectric development on the Custer Gallatin National Forest is best represented by the Mystic Lake Power Plant facility located along the West Rosebud drainage on the Beartooth District. The lake-bottom tunnel, flow line, and penstock leading down to the power plant were completed in 1924. Two years later, realizing the power plant could handle a greater amount of water, a concrete dam was finished which increased the lake storage capacity. Over 90 years later, with technology advancements in place, the Mystic Lake Power Plant continues to serve its original purpose.

Unfortunately, both of these facilities flooded an unknown number of cultural sites—both prehistoric and historic—following their construction. In place long before cultural resource inventories were required, these two facilities continue to reveal glimpses of inundated sites during low-water periods or maintenance draw-down activities.

Other historic small-scale hydroelectric operations located on Custer Gallatin National Forest-administered lands—worthy of brief mention but no longer active—include the OTO Ranch, Rachel Lodge, Jardine Mine, and Karst Ranch.

The national economy also affected the administration of the national forest, especially exemplified by the Great Depression of the 1930s, considered one of the worst economic disaster the U.S. has ever experienced. In 1933, the New Deal program was introduced by President Franklin D. Roosevelt which was a combination of short- and long-term strategies designed to bring about economic recovery. One of the programs that has had a lasting effect on the Custer Gallatin was the establishment of the Civilian Conservation Corps. This agency organized massive forces of unemployed young men to work on a variety of forest- and range-related projects throughout the country (Malone and Roeder 1976). In the plan area, eight Civilian Conservation Corps camps were established (see **Table 1.** ).

**Table 1. Civilian Conservation Corps camps located on the Custer Gallatin National Forest**

District	Civilian Conservation Corps Camp Name
Sioux	Camp DF-19, Company 2747; Camp F-53, Company 1999 (Camp Needmore)
Ashland	DF 54 Otter Creek Camp; DF-65 Whitetail Camp
Beartooth	F-11 Rock Creek Camp; F80 Palisades Camp
Bozeman	DF-57 Squaw Creek (Shenago) Camp
Hebgen	DF-73 Basin Camp
Yellowstone	F-74 Main Boulder Camp

For the east side districts the Civilian Conservation Corps enrollees engaged in cutting timber, building logging roads, constructing range water developments and small reservoirs, fencing, road surfacing, surveying National Forest boundaries, building picnic areas, thinning timber, constructing a ranger station at Camp Crook, and Ashland; and prairie dog extermination (Alleger circa 1935). On the west side the Corps built trails, fire breaks, campgrounds, roads and bridges, and administrative sites. This program was operated under a number of Federal agencies, including the Soil Conservation Service and National Park Service, but most of the public works projects were undertaken and administered by the Forest Service (Otis et al. 1986). Today, many of roads, campgrounds, trails, range developments still in use can be attributed to this program.

Another influence that has had a lasting impression on the Custer Gallatin National Forest was the parallel development and creation of the Forest with the “growing national outdoor recreational movement” in the West. With the establishment of the Yellowstone National park in 1872, visitation to the Park was minimal until the Northern Pacific Railroad extended the rail service from Cinnabar to Gardiner in 1902. In 1905, the Union Pacific Railroad, not to be undone by the Northern Pacific Railroad began the construction of a rail line to the Park's western border in Montana. By January of 1906, the entire alignment for the railroad from St. Anthony to West Yellowstone was established. Shortly thereafter, the site of the station grounds for the rail terminal was proposed for a location in the Madison Forest Reserve (now the Custer Gallatin National Forest), next to Yellowstone National Park's western boundary.

Gifford Pinchot, the first Chief Forester of the Forest Service, presented the first policies pertaining to recreational use of forests in 1905. The 1911 "National Forest Manual: Special Uses" made provisions for the establishment of private residences on national forest land by special use permits. Special use permits applied to a variety of activities on public land, including farms, dairies, schools, churches, and summer resorts among other things. Although not a priority in the early years of the Forest Service, by 1912 recreation, augmented by improved access, continued to increase on forest lands. The 1913 annual report stated "recreation use of the Forest is growing very rapidly" with "hundreds of...camps and cabins built" on forest lands "obtained through permits....".

Encouraged by these policies a number of youth organization camps such as Lions Camp, Westminster Spires Camp, and the Rotary Club/St. Vincent Orthopedic Camp (which later became a Girl Scout camp) were developed along with a new enterprise, dude ranches. Dude ranching "was a primary reason for the growth of the tourist industry in the West, along with railroads and national parks." The dude ranch industry evolved gradually during the first two decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century from an individual, informal, undeveloped tourist activity into a significant industry important to local economy. In Montana and Wyoming, early dude ranches concentrated in the Greater Yellowstone National Park region. Dick Randall established the first dude ranch at the OTO Ranch north of Gardiner, Montana, near the north entrance of Yellowstone National Park. Originally a hunting guide, Randall began to take paying guests in 1905.

In the 1920s, dude ranches experienced a "golden age of dude ranching." This golden age included the start-up of Alfred and Senia Croonquist's Camp Senia in 1917. In September 1926, dude ranchers from the Yellowstone region in Wyoming and Montana came to Bozeman, Montana, and created the Dude Ranchers' Association where 26 dude ranches became charter members. This meeting, sponsored by the Northern Pacific Railroad, resulted in a mutually beneficial partnership with the railroad, where free advertising of dude ranches by the railroads hopefully led to increased passenger traffic. The establishment of the Dude Ranchers' Association gave legitimacy to the industry and supported cooperation between the ranches on various subjects, like promotional activities. By 1927, there were 47 Dude Ranchers' Association members and by 1929, 91 dude ranches held a membership in the association. Unfortunately, as with many other enterprises, the stock market crash of 1929 led to the demise of many of the dude ranches.

In 1917, the Forest Service hired Frank Waugh, a landscape architect, to conduct a survey of recreation on forest public lands. In his report, Waugh strongly recommended that recreation be recognized equal in importance with other forest uses like timber and grazing. He presented an outline in regard to summer home development that adhered to his landscape ideals, emphasizing that "lots and summer homes ... must be arranged according to environmental conditions and with minimal impact upon the natural beauty of the landscape." Waugh's recommendations greatly influenced Forest Service recreational planning into the future. During the 19-teens the Beartooth National Forest presented the results of a recreational resource study of back-country lake shores and their potential for cabin site development. Of an estimated 350 or more back-country lakes representing a wide range of sizes, around 175 exhibited lakeshore characters that could serve as cabin locations. Over 900 potential cabin sites were identified at 13 back-country lakes. For the most part, these early cabin site opportunities never made it beyond the initial speculation stage (USDA 1920). In 1937, the Forest Service created the Division of Lands and Recreation to coordinate policies and management.

Several years prior to the creation of the Beartooth National Forest a squatter by the name of William "Wild Bill" Kurtzer claimed a few acres of drainage bottom on the West Fork of Rock Creek and began building a rustic recreational facility that would cater to the local community of Red Lodge and

surrounding area. For over 30 years, from 1902—1934, Wild Bill Lake served as a popular destination for picnicking, family reunions, and social gatherings.

During the early 19-teens an ambitious effort to build the Black and White Trail road from Red Lodge to Yellowstone National Park touted the dream of Dr. John Carl Frederick Siegfriedt, the driving force behind the idea, to “...open up a great scenic and recreation area to the public.” (Columbus 2000, page 284). Less than 2 years later, and with only approximately 3.5 miles of road constructed on the outskirts of Red Lodge, the project folded. Mounting pressure from mining interest to provide a truck road to ship ore out from the Cooke City area to Red Lodge (a goal favored by the National Park Service as well, in order to stop commercial truck traffic through the park from Cooke City to the railhead at Gardiner) finally led to the securing of Federal funding through the Park Approach Act. But this funding was not aimed toward providing a travel route to benefit mining interest, rather, the funds were geared toward promoting park travel. Construction of the Beartooth Highway began in 1932 and by 1936 it was completed and opened to the public.

The 1930s saw a concerted “recreation oriented goal” to develop the resources on national forests. In 1933 the Beartooth District of the Custer National Forest received one of the first Civilian Conservation Corps camps in Montana—the Rock Creek CCC Camp F-11. In addition to road and trail construction one of their main projects focused on rebuilding existing, or building new, campgrounds in various areas around Red Lodge. At least seven campgrounds on the district were worked on by the Corps. Local businessmen soon realized the importance these developments had in attracting tourists to the area (Brownell 2002, page 16).

A poignant chapter in history that involved the Beartooth National Forest centered on the nationwide polio epidemic of the 1930s and 1940s. Dr. Louis Allard, an orthopedic surgeon at St. Vincent Hospital, became aware of the value crippled children gained by frequent visits to the mountain setting outside Red Lodge. Working with his close friends, the Croonquists and the Billing Rotary Club, he was able to secure funding and permission from the Forest Service to build the St. Vincent Orthopedic Camp which was specifically designed to benefit children afflicted with polio. Countless numbers of children were able to enjoy the fresh mountain air and scenery along the West Fork Rock Creek. Today, this facility serves as the Timbercrest Girl Scout Camp.

Tourism in the West changed after World War II. Affected by increased mobility available due to better roads and automobiles, the dynamics of travel changed, including those tourists traveling by rail. Following a 7.5 magnitude earthquake on August 17, 1959 regular passenger rail service to West Yellowstone was discontinued. Public recreation on forest lands expanded to serve the growing needs of the public while recreational residences continued as a low priority until eventually the Forest Service eliminated any special use permits for summer homes.

The 1959 earthquake event on the Hebgen Lake District resulted in the deaths of 28 people and left an altered landscape that continues to attract thousands of curious visitors each year. Located several miles below Hebgen Lake in the Madison River drainage, the most striking views of this devastating event are of the mountain landside scar which led to the creation of Quake Lake. Still visible also are abandoned highway segments heading into the lake and recreation cabins that were floated from their foundations by flood backwaters, eventually to be relocated after the waters receded.

As mentioned earlier, the Custer Gallatin National Forest can be thought of as composed of two distinct areas—the eastern two districts (including the Pryor Unit) and the western five districts. The eastern districts are within the Pine Parklands and have been described as an “island-like” parcel of national

forest land surrounded by private-owned acreage (Beckes and Keyser 1983, pages 210–211). This is a pattern created by landform, since the Forest units are tree covered buttes and hills that were set aside in public ownership prior to 1910, while the surrounding, more accessible prairie lands were homesteaded for farms and ranches. With the development of Land Classification program in 1910, the lower drainages and valleys were found to be suitable for homesteading these lands, known as alienated property, was thrown open to homesteading. Over the last 100 years, land use practices such as ranching, farming, logging, grazing, road systems, and policies of fire suppression have changed or altered heritage resources on the eastern districts.

On the western districts, the 1910 land classification had a less effect on “alienated lands” since the boundary of the reserves did not include the river valley’s already claimed and developed, and few homesteads were claimed within the mountains where checkerboard lands, holdovers from the railroad ownership, retained private ownership. The gold rush, followed by the development of other mineral discoveries, created the mining landscape across the districts, and recreation use, promoted heavily during the turn of the last century, has driven much of the development seen today. As with the eastern districts, these developments and land use, influenced by the economics and public demand, have contributed to the development of the historical landscape as seen and experienced today.

The forest timber resources across all seven districts has played a key role, historically and even today. During the early 1900s homesteaders sought local wood products for their buildings, corrals, and fences. Soon, enterprising individuals set up small-scale sawmill operations to supply the needs of the surrounding community. Larger-scale logging and sawmill operations supplied mining timbers (for example shoring timbers for the coal mines around Red Lodge) and railroad ties (for example the splash dams and log floats from Taylor Creek to Gallatin City and Central Park). Today, logging is still conducted on the Custer Gallatin.

## **Cultural Resources and Heritage Assets of the Plan Area**

On the Forest, the parameters for the description of historic properties are set by the extent of inventories conducted for the identification of those properties, which are typically termed cultural resource inventories or surveys. Such inventories have been conducted systematically since the late 1970s as part of the Section 106 (National Historic Preservation Act) process. Additional surveys have been conducted under Section 110 (National Historic Preservation Act) and by other entities for research purposes unrelated to forest management.

The entire Custer Gallatin National Forest has not been fully inventoried for cultural resources with approximately 221,955 acres receiving some level of effort. The inventory that has been conducted has been largely project-driven and has focused on areas of heaviest Forest Service management for vegetation and fuels treatments, recreation development, oil and gas development, mine expansion and abandoned mine reclamation, rangeland management, special uses, and engineering projects. As a result, the spatial distribution of Section 106 inventories has influenced to some extent the understanding of the location and nature of historic properties on the Forest. There is enough information, however, to describe the nature and cultural affiliation (only in the broadest terms) and distribution of properties on the forest.

The Custer Gallatin National Forest has approximately 4,360 cultural resources listed in the INFRA database as of July 2016. This number is currently a close approximation because a data cleanup is still in progress to combine the former Gallatin and Custer data sets, and merge both the GIS and INFRA into a new module to improve record keeping and the accuracy and reliability of the multiple tabular and spatial databases.

Over the last 100 years, land use practices such as logging, mining, grazing, recreation, road systems, policies of fire suppression, and establishment of Indian reservations have changed or altered heritage resources in the planning area. These changes have contributed to the development of the historical landscape as seen and experienced today. While a comprehensive context and thematic classification for historic era properties in the planning area has yet to be developed, a preliminary list of historic themes is presented below as a means to classify and describe information on site types derived from the INFRA database. **Error! Reference source not found.** describes a preliminary list of broad historic themes summarized from the data base, and associated cultural resource site types that characterize these themes.

Many categories overlap, for instance miners may also have been homesteaders or ranchers; military trails may have previously been aboriginal trails. Pre-contact, or prehistoric, sites represent the majority of the identified recorded sites, accounting for 76 percent of the Custer Gallatin's total. The contrast between the east and west districts shows up in the variety of site types for this period. To the east are bison kill sites, cribbed log structures, porcellanite quarries, petroglyphs and eagle trapping pits; while to the west are big horn sheep hunting blinds, obsidian and hydro-thermal chert quarries, pictographs, and ice patch procurement sites.

Historic sites comprise 22 percent of the historic properties on the Custer Gallatin, and multicomponent sites, sites displaying both historic and prehistoric elements sharing a common area, make up 2 percent of the Forest total. The dichotomy between east and west districts show up again with the number of mining sites—the west districts have 169 while the east has 5 sites. For homestead sites, there are 61 sites on the east districts and 8 on the west districts.

There are at least five identified traditional cultural property locations. Only one is recorded, Ludlow Cave. Past ethnographic work by Sherri Deaver in the northern Western Plains has demonstrated that there are several feature types that are commonly associated with traditional cultural practices and spiritual beliefs. Cultural resources associated with traditional Indian ceremonies, cultural practices and important events in Tribal history are described as being “sacred” or culturally/ethnically significant or “culturally sensitive sites” (Deaver and Kooistra-Manning 1995). Culturally sensitive site types identified within the planning area include large stone circles; pilgrimage/trail marker cairns, rock alignments, vision quest or fasting structures; eagle trapping sites, conical and cribbed log structures, burials, historic battle sites; very small or very large stone rings; and plant collecting sites and may need specific management direction for preservation and protection in the plan revision. The Lakota, Cheyenne, Crow, Hidatsa, Arikara, and Mandan, Assiniboine, and Shoshoni are known to have used the eastern districts in the past, and today may use the area for traditional cultural practices such as fasting, tipi pole and plant collection. Many of these sites are considered by Native Americans to be sensitive locations that demand respectful treatment and protection.

**Table 2. Historic themes and associated site types on the Custer Gallatin National Forest**

<b>Historic Theme</b>	<b>Associated Site Types Recorded in Planning Area to Date</b>	<b>Examples</b>
Pre-contact (prehistoric)	Artifact scatters, lithic procurement sites, pictographs, petroglyphs, prehistoric campsites, rock cairns, trails, stone circles, conical lodges, medicine wheels, eagle trapping pits, cribbed log structures, bison kill sites, drive lines, stone alignments, hunting blinds, rock shelters, fasting sites, vision quest sites, effigies, ice patch procurement sites	Lightening Springs, Indian Creek, UD Spring, Slim Buttes Lodge, Bear Creek Quarry, Corwin springs, Main Boulder Pictographs
American Indian/U.S. Government conflict	Battle sites, military trails	Battle of the Slim Buttes, Nez Perce Trail, Chalk Buttes
Mining	Town sites, placer working, load claims, ditches, mills, buildings, mine shacks, kilns, adits, claim posts, mine shafts, dredges, light weight rails, uranium prospects/mines	Benbow, Crown Butte, Emigrant Mines; Riley Pass, Copper King, Daisy, Homestake, Virginia Bell, Josephone
Homesteads	Cabins, structures, midden and artifact scatters, cemeteries, graves	Bainbridge, Red Cross, Kirkin, Frenchy's
Agricultural development	Irrigation ditches, "conventional" farms (truck farms)	Nicholson Ditch, Maryott Ditch
Ranching	Line cabins, fences, water tanks, stock driveways, corrals, pipelines, sheep pens, sheep herder camps	Weppler sheep cabins, Goldmeyer Stock Drive, Watergap Reservoir
Local settlement	Schools	Otter Creek School
Forest Service administrative history	Administrative sites, guard stations	Sage Creek, Main Boulder, Rock Creek Station
Civilian Conservation Corps	Ranger stations, camps, roads, ditches, campgrounds, bridges, trails, fire lookouts	Tri Point, Shenango, 10 Mile Road
Fire detection	Fire lookout stations	Poker Jim, Horse Butte, Garnet Hill
Recreation	Campgrounds, trails, recreation residences, dude ranches, organizational camps	OTO, Camp Senia, Opechee Park, Reva Gap, Hyalite Junior Camp, East Boulder Campground
Logging/timber	Flumes, splash dams, camps, midden and artifact scatters, saw mills, slabbing sites, tie camps	Taylor Fork, Whitcomb, Lonesome Wood Camp, Picket Pin sawmill
Transportation	Railroad beds, roads, trails, waystations	Spinx Flats Section House, Yellowstone Railroad bed, CBQ Rail Line
American Indian use	Plant collecting areas, traditional cultural properties, fasting sites, battle sites, prayer locations, traditional landscapes, places in oral histories	Dryhead Overlook, Ludlow Cave, Crazy Mountains; Chalk Buttes



## Continued Uses of Historic Cultural Sites

The Custer Gallatin has put significant effort into the restoration of many historic cabins for either continued administrative use or for public use as rental cabins. Examples of administrative use cabins include Meyers Creek, Sage Creek Cabin, Buffalo Forks Guard Station, Main Boulder, and Rock Creek Station. Examples of rental cabins include Jessie Elliott, Basin Creek Ranger Station, Four Mile Guard Station, Whitetail Cabin and Little Bear Cabin, the first rental cabin on the then Gallatin NF (Robert Cron, personal communication, 12/19/2016). The Cave Hills, Short Pine Hills, and Slim Buttes Forest Reserves were established in 1904 and consolidated (with two units in eastern Montana) into the Sioux Forest Reserve in 1908 (Clark 1982). The Slim Buttes National Forest was established in 1906, and in 1913 the Jesse Elliot Ranger Station (39HN436) was established to administer grazing and timber in this area. The station included a stone dwelling, a sod barn, a bunkhouse, a chicken house, and a coal shed. The stone building was determined eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C, because it is one of only a few stone buildings constructed by the Forest Service in Region 1 (Bolton and Hubber 1990).

By 1920 there were at least 14 districts identified on the Gallatin National Forest. At least fifty historic guard/ranger stations, dating from 1905 to 1940, were constructed across the forest and are described in a recent publication (MacLean 2013, pages 68–94). At least 24 of these buildings are in the cabin rental program. Fifty-six historic trails on the Custer Gallatin National Forest have been recorded and are still maintained for administrative and public use.

Restoration of fire lookouts has been conducted at Diamond Butte, Poker Jim, and Tri Point Lookout Tower. All three lookouts are still maintained and are seasonally used as lookouts when needed.

The Civilian Conservation Corps built environment and contributions to the Custer Gallatin are still evident and in use. Campgrounds built by the Corps include: Basin, Camp Sheridan, Cascade, Palisades, Parkside, Ratine, Pine Creek and Butte Meadows. Former Civilian Conservation Corps camps—the Needmore Camp and Squaw (Shenango) Creek Camp—are maintained and used today for administrative and recreational purposes. The Whitetail Cabin was built as a ranger station and is now serves as a rental cabin.

On the Ashland and Sioux Districts most of the main access roads were built by the Corps and are still maintained and in use today. They include 10 and 15 Mile Roads; Ekalaka-Stagville, Dugan, and Capital Rock Roads. These districts are also sprinkled with numerous reservoirs and spring developments attributed to the Corps workforce, addressing the need for rangeland water during the “dirty 1930s.”

An impressive arch-deck, concrete bridge spanning the West Gallatin River near Squaw (Shenango) Creek Ranger Station, was built in 1935 by youths stationed at the Squaw (Shenango) Creek Civilian Conservation Corps Camp. Despite its age of over 80 years, this bridge continues to serve administrative and recreational vehicle traffic.

The OTO, a former dude ranch and homestead acquired in the 1980s through a land exchange, has been the focus of years of restoration, training a number of volunteers and forest service managers in historic preservation. Through partnerships and programs such as Passports in Time and Heritage expeditions, plans to use the facility for an adaptive use, perhaps an environmental camp, are underway.

## National Register Sites

The Custer Gallatin National Forest has 48 sites—5 individual and 43 as multiple listings—listed on the National Register of Historic Places as of August 2016. There is also one National Historic Trail. They are described below.

**The OTO Homestead and Dude Ranch (24PA1227).** This site represents one of the first dude ranches in the West, perhaps the first in Montana and was an important early Dude Ranch in the Yellowstone Park area. Its founder, Dick Randall, was also a founding member of the Dude Ranchers Association of America and is credited as "The man who put the dude in dude ranching". The OTO Dude Ranch is composed of two spatially separate components; the agricultural complex and the commercial guest headquarters. The agricultural component is composed of corrals, small pastures, hay meadows, irrigation canals, barns, and some of the original homestead structures. The commercial guest headquarters is composed of the lodge, overnight cabins, turbine house, ice-house, outhouses and the "honey-moon" cabin. The evolving dude ranch began humbly about 1898 at the homestead and grew into a business opportunity until about 1917 when they finished the guest headquarters; i.e. lodge, cabins, and associated facilities. Its hey-day was in the 1920s, and entertained America's wealthy, especially eastern bankers and businessmen, and European aristocracy.

**Prehistoric Rock Art of South Dakota Multiple Listing Nomination.** Forty-three petroglyph sites located in the North Cave Hills are included in this 1993 nomination. Taken as a whole, South Dakota rock art encompasses a range of variation and a temporal span probably unmatched anywhere on the continent. Since this art must reflect the reality of prehistoric and protohistoric cultural development, the rock art record affords the student of past cultures an unprecedented data base from which to further explore many aspects of prehistoric human life. Within the traditional culture of the Lakota (Sioux) Indians, rock art is considered sacred; thus, rock art sites can be considered traditional cultural properties for many of the Native Americans now living in South Dakota.

**Camp Senia Historic District, and 2015 Boundary Expansion (24CB1134).** Eight cabin sites containing 10 historic buildings constructed under Forest Service special use permits between circa 1922 and 1930, occur within the boundary increase area. All the historic buildings represent the Western Rustic architectural style. Listed on the National Register in April 1988, the Camp Senia Historic District consists of 20 buildings and structures associated with the operation of the dude ranch from 1919 until 1929. The buildings in the 2015 boundary increase area are associated with Camp Senia as both a dude ranch (1922–1930) and afterwards as recreational cabin sites for local residents. The cabins in the boundary increase area are stylistically and materially very similar to the buildings in the originally-listed historic district, being constructed by the same individuals. The cabins in the boundary increase area are located adjacent to the original Camp Senia Historic District.

**Rock Creek Ranger Station (24CB1198).** The Rock Creek Ranger Station Historic District is significant at the local level, in the area of conservation for its role as an administrative facility for the Rock Creek Ranger District of the Beartooth, and subsequent Custer National Forest, from 1908 to 1962. The ranger station is one of four original stations established on the nascent 1908 Beartooth National Forest, which were reportedly all "centrally located" for the administration of homestead and mining claims, surveys, local timber sales, and Forest Service grazing policy on the Beartooth National Forest (USDA Forest Service 1912). By 1931, the management of the Beartooth National Forest was consolidated to three districts: Rock Creek, Stillwater, and Pryor Mountain. The Rock Creek Ranger Station remained the administrative facility for the Rock Creek Ranger District and in 1943 further forest consolidations caused the Ranger Station to also acquire management responsibilities for the Pryor Mountain District.

The Rock Creek Ranger Station retained this district management status until 1962 when the Rock Creek Ranger Station facilities were relocated to Red Lodge. At this point, the Forest Service converted the use of the Rock Creek Ranger Station to a work center.

The Rock Creek Ranger Station Complex Historic District, which encompasses approximately 9.49 acres, is located within the boundaries of Custer-Gallatin National Forest in Carbon County, Montana. The district comprises a cluster of buildings, structures, and sites—herein referred to as the headquarters area. A maintenance yard, located to the west of the headquarters area was developed in the 1970s and is excluded from the boundaries of the historic district. The property was initially developed as a ranger station facility 1908 as one of four ranger district offices within Beartooth National Forest (now Custer Gallatin National Forest).

**Red Lodge-Cooke City Approach Road (includes segment of the Beartooth Scenic Byway); 24CB1964, 24PA1255, 48PA2310.** This road was the first and most substantial to be constructed under the Park Approaches Act, passed in 1931. Its completion in 1936, linking the town of Red lodge, Cooke City and Yellowstone Park, opened new territory for purposes of recreational development and substantially increased tourism in Yellowstone National Park and the region. Its presence facilitated the development of outdoor recreational facilities such as campgrounds, cabin lease sites, and trailheads on adjacent Forest Service lands, and furthered the use of these areas by private individuals traveling in their own vehicles. The Beartooth Scenic Byway segment has been dubbed by Charles Kuralt as “the most beautiful roadway in America”.

**Lightning Springs (39HN204).** The Lightning Spring site was discovered during the 1979–1980 survey of the North Cave Hills and test excavations in 1980, 1984, and 1991 indicated a deeply buried stratified deposit of artifacts and features. This prehistoric site revealed 15 buried components dating from Middle Archaic to Late Prehistoric, with most assigned to the Middle Archaic based on projectile point types and radiocarbon dates (Beckes and Keyser 1983; Keyser and Davis 1984; Wettstaed et al. 1991).

**Nez Perce National Historic Trail.** A segment of the Nez Perce Trail crosses the Custer Gallatin in the southwestern area adjacent to Yellowstone Park. The Nez Perce (Nimíipuu or Nee-Me-Poo) National Historic Trail stretches from Wallowa Lake, Oregon, to the Bear Paw Battlefield near Chinook, Montana. It was added to this system by Congress as a National Historic Trail in 1986 commemorating the 1877 flight of the non-treaty Nez Perce from their homelands in eastern Oregon, Idaho, and Washington across what are now the states of Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming. The trail starts at Wallowa Lake, Oregon, then heads northeast and crosses the Snake River at Dug Bar. It enters Idaho at Lewiston and cuts across north-central Idaho, entering Montana near Lolo Pass. It then travels through the Bitterroot Valley, after which it re-enters Idaho at Bannock Pass and travels east back into Montana at Targhee Pass to cross the Continental Divide. It bisects Yellowstone National Park, and then follows the Clark Fork of the Yellowstone out of Wyoming into Montana. The trail heads north to the Bear's Paw Mountains, ending 40 miles from the Canadian border. Today, roads and highways roughly parallel to the 1877 Nez Perce flight have been designated as the official Nez Perce National Historic Trail Auto Route. Through the cooperative efforts of the Forest Service and the states of Oregon, Idaho, Washington, Wyoming, and Montana, 1,500 miles of selected roadway now display the Nez Perce National Historic Trail Auto Route sign. A segment of the auto route crossing the Custer Gallatin heads north from Island Park, Idaho, on U.S. Highway 20 to West Yellowstone, Montana, then east through Yellowstone National Park.

Three traditional cultural districts and one contextual nomination are currently under review for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

**North Cave Hills Archaeological and Traditional Use District.** This proposed district was proposed by the North Cave Hills working group, whose members include Tribal representatives, the South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office, BLM State Archaeologist, and Forest Service archaeologists as a result of consultation on the effects of oil and gas leasing on the South Dakota units of the Sioux District. Through the consultation process it became apparent the entire unit is considered a sacred landscape to the Tribes and their use of the unit showed that it qualified as a traditional cultural landscape. The proposed district contains 365 recorded archaeological sites of which 232 are either already listed or are considered contributing resources. Listed and contributing sites include approximately 105 petroglyph sites, 64 stone habitation sites, 15 prehistoric campsites, 3 bison kill sites, 1 stone alignment, 1 eagle trapping feature, 3 vision quest/fasting bed sites, a burial and cairn complex, 2 quarries, a ranger station, and 3 Civilian Conservation Corps-related complexes. The remaining 107 sites are unevaluated and are primarily unexcavated artifact scatters. Cultural material within the district range in age from Late Paleoindian period through the Historic Period. Traditional cultural use of the district is represented at Ludlow Cave, the petroglyph sites, and by least two cairns. The District nomination is currently under review by the South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office.

**Crazy Mountains Traditional Cultural Property District.** An ethnographic study conducted by Walt Allen indicated the Crazy Mountains could be considered a traditional cultural property/landscape and that it represents a complex relationship between the Crow Tribe and the Crazy Mountains. The mountains are called Awaxaippia meaning “high landscape that is jagged or rough and have a bad reputation or omen”. At least four prominent chiefs of the Crow Tribe fasted on the Crazy Mountains, and prophetic “dreams” received affected Crow National policies towards “American” government. Vision quest/fasting bed structures have been located on three prominent peaks within the Crazies and other sites have been found along the flanks of these high peaks that may be related to this traditional cultural practice. Continued consultation with the Crow elders have provided additional details to include in the draft nomination, and the Crow cultural committee will conduct the final review of the nomination before it is submitted to the Montana State Historic Preservation Office.

**Civilian Conservation Corps on the Ashland and Beartooth Districts, Multiple Property Listing.**

Through studies conducted by Joan Brownell in 2002, a number of Civilian Conservation Corps sites including roads, campgrounds, administrative sites, and trails were constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps from 1933 through 1942 and due to their association, construction, and integrity qualify for nomination to the National Register. This nomination allows for individual sites to be evaluated under specific criteria and then listed as contributing features under this category of the National Register. At least 75 sites await initial evaluation and then listing under this nomination.

**Dryhead Overlook.** This traditional cultural property is a series of vision quest/fasting beds, rock cairns, stone circles, rock alignments located along the eastern scarp of East Pryor Mountain. Known to the Crow as the “Place Where They Saw the Rope” it is considered a sacred landscape to the Tribe, and is honored as a place where a number of Crow leaders and Chiefs fasted in the difficult transition to reservation life (Medicine Crow 1992). Recent offerings observed indicate the practice continues today.

Through a partnership with the BLM, the Crow Tribe, and the Forest Service, the overlooks have been systematically inventoried for cultural features and the nomination is currently being compiled. The draft nomination will be reviewed by the cultural committee and their recommendations as to whether this site should be a traditional cultural property and/or traditional cultural landscape as well as an archaeological district will be followed.

In addition to these proposed nominations are two areas currently under study as cultural landscapes, the Tongue River Breaks on the Ashland District and the Chalk Buttes Unit on the Sioux District. The 2010 Northern Cheyenne Ethnogeography of the Tongue River/Powder River Plateau study was a cooperative project of the Native Action Institute, Chief Dull Knife College, the Northern Cheyenne Tribal Historic Preservation Office, and the Custer National Forest to study these areas in an effort to understand the Northern Cheyenne nature of the connection to and use of the Forest. Secondary to this was the identification of culturally sensitive locations that may require special preservation and protective measures. The study confirmed the importance of the landscape to the Tribe as well as a better understanding of the Northern Cheyenne “settlement” of the breaks through Cheyenne homesteading. Overriding these findings was the importance of the Custer Gallatin as central to their aboriginal territory, the “heart” of their original territory, and the place that the Northern Cheyenne chose for their final stronghold. Further consultation with the Tribe is necessary before any new management measures are proposed, and what sort of National Register nomination would be appropriate.

The 1994 Chalk Buttes assessment was to document the cultural and continuing significance of the Chalk Buttes area for the Tribes and for the Custer Gallatin that has stewardship responsibilities for the unit. The project was intended to:

“...help us reconnect with an area that has importance to us...By doing this work while there are still Elders who know the stories we will preserve some of the past for our young people and help them into the future (The Chalk Buttes Elders Group 1996)”.

Connections were made to the Medicine Rocks State Park to the north of the unit, and a recommendation to nominate the two locations as a discontinuous traditional cultural property district significant to the maintenance of ongoing traditional cultural practices of the Sioux and Northern Cheyenne. The traditional cultural practices were found to be grounded in the sacred past due to the spiritual characteristics of the area, and the historic past due to the historical cultural use of the area in the 1800s. Additional recommendations as to the management of the area were also made and should be reviewed and considered during the forest plan revision effort.

In addition to these historic properties, 541 sites are listed in INFRA as eligible for nomination to the National Register, and 176 have been found not eligible for nomination to the National Register. The remaining 3,595 sites, 83 percent of the sites in the database, have not been evaluated in terms of eligibility for listing on the National Register. This backlog of unevaluated sites needs to be addressed in order to properly preserve and protect these resources and also discover what significant information related to the prehistory and history of the Custer Gallatin they may hold.

“Priority assets” is a special Forest Service category that demonstrate a distinct value to the Forest and are, or should be actively maintained. Their significance and management priority is recognized by one or more of the following criteria:

- Listing on the National Register of Historic Places, State Register, etc.;
- Prior investment in preservation, interpretation and use;
- Identified in an agency management plan; and/or
- Exhibits critical deferred maintenance needs and those needs have been documented. Critical deferred maintenance is defined as a potential health or safety risk or imminent threat of loss of significant resource value.

The 342 priority assets currently identified on the Custer Gallatin are summarized in Table 3 under the preliminary historical themes presented earlier.

**Table 3. Summary of priority heritage assets of the plan area**

Historic Theme	Number of Assets
American Indian Use	251 <sup>1</sup>
Homesteading/ranching	18
Mining	24
Transportation: roads, trails	28
Forest Service administrative history	10
Recreation development/use	10
Hydroelectric development	3
Timber/logging	1

1. At least 31 sites in this theme can be considered culturally sensitive and/or traditional properties. Only through continued consultation with the Tribes can we make this determination.

## Trends and Drivers

The diversity of terrain, geomorphology, access and visibility, and past and current land use patterns cause considerable variation in the condition and trend of cultural resources in the planning area. Recorded sites are manifest by exposed artifacts, features, or structures and are easily disturbed by elements such as wind and water erosion, animal and human intrusion, natural deterioration and decay, and development and maintenance activities. Based on limited site monitoring and site documentation drawn from the INFRA database, site conditions in the planning area appear to be generally trending downward, with a full range of site condition described as “excellent” to “no longer exists” or “cannot be relocated” (from INFRA database 2015).

The drivers for this downward trend include:

- **Natural Exposure.** Natural deterioration and decay of standing structures at historic mining, homesteading, and prehistoric structures.
- **Erosion.** Natural erosion, including sheet wash drainage formation, drainage down cutting, wind, is the most prevalent (as indicated by an incomplete INFRA database).
- **Vandalism.** Active vandalism, a category that includes looting; defacement of standing structures and other features such as rock art; arson; and collection of surface remains like arrow and spear points, bottles, historic “collectibles” is found across the districts. Looting from mining sites is especially evident. Defacement of petroglyphs has occurred on all but a few sandstone panels in the North Cave Hills.
- **Bioturbation.** Includes impacts from cattle grazing in addition to rodents, insects and wildlife, and is noted on almost all prehistoric campsites.
- **Construction.** Past construction activities resulting from logging, mining, and road construction among other activities has been found on a number of sites, especially prehistoric sites.
- **Recreation.** Increased recreational use can have both a positive and negative effect. Increased visitation to archaeological sites can inspire public stewardship of the resource but can also damage the resource if not carefully controlled. Evidence of damage to vision quest/fasting bed

structures at the Dryhead overlook can be attributed to increased visitation as well as off highway vehicle use.

- **Wildfire.** With the increase occurrences of large scale wildfire, flammable sites like homesteads, saw mills, mining camps and conical lodges are lost leaving only burned cans and bottles to define a past life and activity. On districts like the Ashland, two-thirds of the historic sites, most unrecorded, have been burned in the last 20 years. Effects from wildfire fighting when heavy equipment such as dozers are used can be especially devastating on rock cairns and stone circle sites.
- **Climate Change.** Climate change has the potential to accelerate on-going effects to cultural resources including aridity, drought, spring floods, debris flows. Shifting or changing vegetation regimes are likely to affect the visual integrity of some historic landscapes. Certain natural resources associated with traditional cultural landscapes and traditional cultural properties, which continue to be used by Tribal people today, may be diminished or entirely disappear. Accelerated melting of prehistorically used ice patch sites threaten to expose and damage ancient organic cultural materials, destroying significant information on the use of this rare and finite resource.

Collectively, these agents have adversely affected many known sites and continue to do so today.

## Key Benefits to People

Wise stewardship protects the character and or spirit of a place by recognizing history as change over time. The potential benefits from the preservation of cultural landscapes, historic and prehistoric cultural resources and traditional cultural properties are enormous. These properties provide scenic, economic, ecological, social, recreational and educational opportunities that help us understand ourselves as individuals, communities and as a Nation. Their ongoing preservation can yield an improved quality of life for all, and, above all, a sense of place or identity for future generations.

Historic properties on the Custer Gallatin are a record of historic processes and events important in the identity of local communities, counties, Montana and South Dakota, and the Nation. Contemporary uses of resources in the plan area by American Indians and Anglo-American traditional communities are critical to maintaining these communities and the cultural landscapes within which they live.

Intact cultural landscapes on the Custer Gallatin provide a sense of place and continuity that can enhance the quality of life and well-being for the public, especially for those communities that rely on the Custer Gallatin for their lifeway and income. Cultural resources have been found to provide inspiration, and personal, even spiritual, experiences. The tangible evidence of past activities such as vision quest/fasting and eagle trapping, mining town locations, and historic inscriptions have provided awe-inspiring experiences.

Cultural site touring and visitation are growing activities within the planning area. Tourists are attracted by the nature and significance of historic properties, and by the character of traditional communities, a character maintained by resources and uses of the forest. Adaptive reuse of historic buildings into recreation cabin rentals and educational centers promote both tourism and preservation of these irreplaceable resources. Interpreted sites like the Main Boulder Station afford an opportunity to educate the public about the history of the Custer Gallatin and the region.

Although there are currently few historic properties that are interpreted and readily available for visitation for the public on the Custer Gallatin, the Forest Service preservation of local histories can be

used by community historical societies and museums to attract more visitation to their establishments, increasing their profile and income. Marketing of local history through programs like the Preservation Roadshow brings in a number of preservation minded publics who then view the community and Custer Gallatin as a gateway to the past. Programs like Passports in Time provide volunteers with the opportunity to learn new preservation skills, like at the OTO, and experience the discovery and recording of historic properties, like the North Cave Hills petroglyph recordation. The volunteers come away with educational experience while the Forest gains assistance in preserving the resources and support in the protection of the resources.

Cultural resources on the Custer Gallatin can make scientific contributions to our society by expanding our knowledge and understanding of history and culture, and by connecting us to our collective heritage. Historic properties contain a wealth of information for scientists regarding ecological conditions and changes over time over the last 12 millennia and human successes and failures in coping with these changes. Historic properties may contain faunal remains, macrobotanical materials, soils, pollen, and other artifacts relevant to the reconstruction of patterns related to ecological change. This information is also of value for educating the public about ecological sustainability. For instance, archaeological resources can help set the benchmark for understanding past climate change and the ways past people have adapted to it.

Information regarding the history of human occupation and use of the Custer Gallatin can be recovered through scientific investigation of historic properties, especially for the first 11,000 years since this span of time has little to no information in written records and American Indian oral history.

Understanding how past patterns of human land use, such as farming, ranching, mining, and logging, have influenced current ecological conditions is important for making decisions about maintaining ecological sustainability in future land management; the study of the past can provide this record.

The cultural sites and landscapes on the Custer Gallatin are important social and economic contributors to the planning area, the region, and in some cases the nation. They provide opportunities for cultural tourism, education and research. They are also necessary for maintaining the cultural identity of traditional communities within the plan area.

Wise stewardship protects the character, and/or spirit of a place by recognizing history as change over time. The potential benefits from the preservation of cultural landscapes, historic and prehistoric cultural resources and traditional cultural properties are enormous. These properties provide scenic, economic, ecological, social, recreational and educational opportunities that help us understand ourselves as individuals, communities and as a Nation. Their ongoing preservation can yield an improved quality of life for all, and, above all, a sense of place or identity for future generations.

## Information Needs

Information needs for forest plan revision include:

- Consultation and collaboration with interested Tribes with aboriginal and treaty ties to the Custer Gallatin to further identification of traditional cultural properties and historic cultural landscapes.
- Further study on the management and preservation of the OTO within the grizzly bear management area.
- Update INFRA and GIS spatial site database.



- Expand geographic gazetteer to include locations and place names identified and considered important to the Tribes with aboriginal ties to the planning area.
- Compile the Prehistoric and Historic overviews for the west districts and the update the east side prehistoric and historic overviews so that we can identify significant historic resources that may warrant additional protection in the new plan.

Ongoing information needs include:

- Additional ethnographic overviews such as the Crow overview, in partnership with the Tribe to identify significant traditional locations that may need consideration when considering management direction for special places. These are especially needed for the western Tribes—the Nez Perce, Confederated Salish Kootenai, and Umatilla—to help identify special use areas and traditional cultural uses.
- Identification of Historical landscapes associated with mining, homesteading, and ranching that may need visual and vegetative preservation to maintain their historic character.
- Update Beckes' 1987 Comprehensive Strategy for Cultural Resource Management on the Custer Gallatin National Forest, incorporating the new regulations and guidance now in place since the last Forest plans of 1986 and 1987.
- Because no ground disturbing project activities have occurred to stimulate cultural resource inventory and evaluation work, large areas of the Custer Gallatin are poorly understood in terms of cultural resources. Areas such as the Absaroka-Beartooth Wilderness, the Yellowstone Plateau, Lee Metcalf Wilderness, lack sufficient information for reasoned cultural resource or management decisions. Sample class 2 level surveys of these areas need to be conducted to complete the cultural resource picture of the Custer Gallatin to incorporate into the planning effort.
- Expand the programs involving volunteer site monitors, PIT projects, and academically-based investigations for the preservation of the Custer Gallatin National Forest historic properties

## Key Findings

Hundreds of historic properties exist across the plan revision area and vary by resource class, location, age, and condition, and many more unknown and unrecorded sites may exist. To date, over 4,300 sites have been recorded, 48 sites are listed on the National Register of Historic Places, and 541 have been found eligible for nomination to the National Register. These cultural resources reflect the use of all the ecosystems from the Pine Savanna country to the mountains and river corridors and alpine environments for generations. Preservation of historic properties and traditional landscapes are important as a reminder of the collective past and a link to the future.

Numerous laws, policy, direction and regulation applicable to the management of cultural and historic resources came into being after the 1986 and 1987 Gallatin and Custer Forest Plans. While the Custer Gallatin follows new direction as it is developed, the revised forest plan can reflect this new direction.

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## Appendix 1. National Register-listed Properties on the Custer Gallatin National Forest

**Table A1-1. National Register-listed properties on the Custer Gallatin National Forest**

State	County	Site Name	Site Number	Year Listed
Montana	Park	OTO Homestead and Dude Ranch	24PA1227	2004
	Carbon	Camp Senia Historic District	24CB1134	1988
	Carbon	Camp Senia Historic District, Expansion		2015
	Carbon, Park	Red-Lodge-Cooke City Approach Road Beartooth Scenic Byway	24CB1964, 24PA1255	2014
	Carbon	Rock Creek Ranger Station	24CB1198	2016
South Dakota	Harding	Lightning Spring	39HN0204	1982
		Prehistoric Rock Art of South Dakota Multiple Listing Nomination	39HN0001	1993
			39HN0005	1993
			39HN0017	1994
			39HN0018	1994
			39HN0021	1994
			39HN0022	1994
			39HN0026	1994
			39HN0030	1994
			39HN0050	1994
			39HN0053	1994
			39HN0054	1994
			39HN0121	1994
			39HN0150	1994
			39HN0155	1994
			39HN0159	1994
			39HN0160	1994
			39HN0162	1994
			39HN0165	1994
			39HN0167	1994
			39HN0168	1994
			39HN0171	1994
			39HN0174	1994
			39HN0177	1994
			39HN0198	1994
			39HN0199	1994
			39HN0205	1994
			39HN0207-0210	1994

State	County	Site Name	Site Number	Year Listed
			39HN0213	1994
			39HN0217	1994
			39HN0218	1994
			39HN0219	1994
			39HN0227	1994
			39HN0228	1994
			39HN0232	1994
			39HN0234	1994
			39HN0484-0487	1994

## Appendix 2. Priority Assets List for the Custer Gallatin National Forest

**Table A2-1. Priority assets list for the Custer Gallatin National Forest Service**

<b>INFRA Number</b>	<b>H/P</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
01080210046	H	WILD BILL LAKE	Wild Bill Kurtzer homestead and recreation area enterprise; includes foundation, ditches, swimming pool, man-made waterfall/dam
01080210060	P	MILL HOLLOW SITE	prehistoric camp
01080210075	P	BIG LIP SHELTER	rock shelter
01080210080	P	COWBOY BOB CAVE	rock shelter
01080210084	P	FALSE COUGAR CAVE	rock shelter
01080210085	P	CRYSTALSIN CAVE	rock shelter
01080210086	H	SAGE CREEK WORK CENTER	Forest Service work center
01080210090	P	HADE-YOUNG CAVE	rock shelter
01080210091	P	SHIELD ANIMAL TRAP	limestone sinkhole
01080210236	P	NOOIL SITE	prehistoric camp
01080210237	P	CORRAL CREEK	prehistoric camp
01080210240	P	BEAR-6	hunting blind/fasting shelter, may be a traditional cultural property
01080210242	P	BEAR-8	prehistoric Campsite
01080210245	P	BEAR-11	kill site/trap
01080210409	P	LOST PICKET CREEK SITE	12 stone circles, artifact scatter
01080210419	P	DRYHEAD OVERLOOK SITE	vision quest structures
01080210468	P	TEEPLES SPRING	artifact scatter
01080210608	P	OVERLOOK/ICE CAVE BUFFALO JUMP	bison jump, stone alignment
01080210708	P	BOBCAT SHELTER	rock shelter
01080210739	P	VIRGIN SPRINGS SITE	prehistoric campsite
01080210776	P	TIMBER TOWN	cribbed log structures
01080210777	P	BIG SPRINGS	quartzite lithic procurement site
01080210828	P	COMMISSARY CREEK SPRING SITE	prehistoric campsite
01080210831	P	COMMISSARY RIDGE ROAD	prehistoric campsite
01080210832	P	LITTLE ICE CAVE	prehistoric camp/rock shelter
01080210833	P	DRY HEAD OVERLOOK BISON DRIVE	bison driveline/stone alignment
01080210843	P	BARNACLE RIDGE VISION QUEST	7 vision quest structures
01080210863	P	COMMISSARY RIDGE BISON KILL	bison kill

<b>INFRA Number</b>	<b>H/P</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
01080210870	P	BENT SPRINGS SITE	prehistoric camp
01080210871	P	LATE SPRING SITE	prehistoric camp
01080210877	P	TWO WATER HOLES SITE	prehistoric camp
01080210884	P	PENDANT ROCKSHELTERS	3 rock shelters; vision quest structure
01080210889	P	EAGLE MEDICINE SITE	2 vision quest/fasting beds
01080210890	P	SWOOPING SWALLOW VISION QUEST	vision quest/fasting beds
01080210893	P	SIGNAL FIRE SITE	signal fire wood piles/rock cairns
01080210894	H	STICK CITY	3 cribbed-log structures
01080211134	H	CAMP SENIA HISTORIC DISTRICT	recreation camp/dude ranch, 18 historic structures
01080211198	H	ROCK CREEK RANGER STATION	ranger station
01080211199	H	BAINBRIDGE CABIN	Bainbridge Homestead II/artifact scatter
01080211200	H	LINE CREEK GUARD STATION	intermediate ranger station
01080211201	M	CROOKED CREEK GUARD STATION	Crooked Creek Guard Station/lithic artifact scatter
01080211293	H	LIME KILNS	2 lime kilns
01080211298	P	MOVIE SITE	lithic artifact scatter
01080211317	P	GRIZZLY PEAK FASTING BEDS	vision quest/fasting bed structure
01080211328	P	RLC-08	rock cairn
01080211369	P	KING SPRING	prehistoric campsite
01080211370	P	MIDWAY	prehistoric campsite
01080211372	P	D2-98-26-01	artifact scatter
01080211375	P	EAGLE MEDICINE STONE CIRCLES	3 stone circles
01080211379	H	BAINBRIDGE I	Bainbridge Homestead land sawmill
01080211380	H	BAINBRIDGE II	Bainbridge Homestead II
01080211386	P	CRATER ICE CAVE SITE	artifact scatter, 8 stone circles, 22 rock cairns
01080211388	H	BEAR CANYON TIMBER LODGE	conical timber lodge (wickiup)
01080211537	H	ROTARY ORTHOPEDIC CAMP	former "handicapped children's camp"
01080211623	H	M-K CONSTRUCTION CAMP AND CG	highway construction camp used during Red Lodge-Cooke City highway project
01080211672	P	BASIN	prehistoric campsite
01080211677	P	BEAR CANYON	prehistoric campsite
01080211678	P	GRAHAM	prehistoric campsite
01080211679	P	MURDI	prehistoric campsite



<b>INFRA Number</b>	<b>H/P</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
01080211695	H	WFRC-14 (MARYOTT DITCH)	Maryott Irrigation Ditch
01080211704	H	WEST FORK ROCK CREEK ROAD	Forest Service road
01080211763, 01080270340	H	MYSTIC LAKE HYDROELECTRIC FACILITY	hydroelectric Facility
01080211888	H	CROOKED CREEK ROAD	Forest Service road
01080211897	H	EAST ROSEBUD ROAD	Forest Service road
01080211900	H	MAIN FORK ROCK CREEK ROAD	Forest Service road and Aboriginal Trail
01080211905	H	PARKSIDE CG AND BRIDGE	Parkside Campground
01080211907, 01080270362	H	WEST ROSEBUD ROAD	Forest Service road
01080211968	H	PALISADES KILN	limestone kiln
01080212041	H	WEST FORK DITCH CO CANAL	West Fork Irrigation Ditch
01080212126	H	SAGE CREEK ROAD	Forest Service road
01080212174	P	SR1 ICE PATCH	ice patch
01080212197	H	24CB2197 EDESEL MINE	Edsel Mine
01080212198	H	24CB2198 PICK MINE	Pick Mine
01080212199	H	24CB2199 SHOVEL MINE	Shovel Mine
01080212200	H	24CB2200 NICHOLS CREEK MINE	Nichols Creek Limestone Mine
01080270017	P	HORSEMAN'S FLAT CAIRN	rock cairn
01080270041	P	OLIVER DRAW CAMP	prehistoric campsite
01080270099	P	MR-4-11/8/83	vision quest structure/rock feature
01080270100	P	BLITZ RIDGE SITE	5 possible vision quest structures
01080270220	H	BENBOW MILL	Benbow Mill
01080270222	H	MOUAT MINE AND MOUNTAIN VIEW TOWNSITE	Mouat Chromite Mine and Mountainview Townsite
01080270232	P	MYSTIC LAKE 232	prehistoric campsite
01080270233	P	MYSTIC LAKE 233	prehistoric campsite
01080270234	H	MEYERS CREEK RANGER STATION	Meyers Creek Ranger Station
01080270280	P	MERV'S ELK SITE	rock cairn; elk antler embedded in tree trunk, more of skull may be within tree trunk; stones partially encircle tree, transmission line courses near site; tree and antler vandalized sometime between 1992 and 2013
01080270368	P	MYSTIC A	prehistoric campsite, 3 stone features
01080270369	P	MYSTIC B	artifact scatter, stone features
01080270371	H	WEST FORK STILLWATER TRAIL #90/24SW0498	West Fork Stillwater Trail #90

<b>INFRA Number</b>	<b>H/P</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
01080270392, 01080280640	H	PICKET PIN RD NO. 2140	Picket Pin Road FS# 2140
01080270651	P	WEST ROSEBUD LAKE	prehistoric campsite
01080270653	P	NORTH MYSTIC LAKE	prehistoric campsite
01080320010	P	WA-8-9-79-1, LONG PINES ROCK PILES	78 rock cairns stone circle, artifact scatter
01080320309	P	TRENK MEDICINE WHEEL	medicine wheel, traditional cultural property
01080320317	P	#8	2 eagle trapping pits
01080320366	P	24CT00366	1 stone arc, 1 stone circle
01080320411	H	LT1088-4, TRI POINT	Tri Point Fire Lookout Tower
01080320429	H	B-11,PIONEER CEMETARY	Pioneer Cemetery
01080320471	P	HJL-91-1 AND RDF-MB-4	petroglyph, prehistoric and historic figures
01080320499	P	SLICK CREEK	prehistoric campsite
01080320559	H	D3-01-01, CAMP NEEDMORE	Camp Needmore CCC Camp #1999
01080320562	H	MOLSTAD HOMESTEAD	Molstad Homestead
01080320631	H	DUGAN DRAW ROAD	Dugan Draw Road
01080320653	H	NLP-03, MOWBRAY RES	Mowbray CCC Reservoir
01080320693	H	CNF-NLP-7	CCC stacked sandstone wall and diversion channel
01080320713	H	CAPITOL ROCK ROAD #3116	Capital Rock Road FS #3116 (CCC)
01080320715	H	SNOW CREEK ROAD #3117	Snow Creek Road FS #3117 (CCC)
01080320716	H	SPEELMON CREEK ROAD #3818	Speelmon Creek Road FS #3818 (CCC)
01080320792	H	WICKHAM CAMPGROUND	CCC Built Wickham Campground
01080321320	H	EKALAKA PARK CAMPGROUND	Ekalaka Park Campground and historic petroglyphs, built by CCC
01080321342	H	J.P. SMITH ROAD	J. P. Smith Road (CCC)
01080321344	H	STAGVILLE-EKALAKA ROAD	Stagville-Ekalaka Park Road built by CCC
01080321543	H	WICKHAM GULCH RD NO 3049	Wickham Gulch Road FS # 3049 (CCC)
01080330001	P	LUDLOW CAVE	rock shelter with petroglyphs, traditional cultural property
01080330004	P	39HN00004	rock shelter
01080330005	P	PELHAM CAVE	rock shelter and petroglyphs
01080330007	P	39HN00007	rock shelter, historic inscriptions
01080330018	P	80-4	petroglyphs
01080330021	P	80-7	petroglyphs
01080330022	P	80-8	petroglyphs
01080330024	P	39HN00024	rock shelter
01080330026	P	39HN00026	petroglyphs
01080330029	P	BIG GULCH	17 stone circles

<b>INFRA Number</b>	<b>H/P</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
01080330030	P	RILEY PASS	Riley Pass rock shelter, petroglyphs and trail
01080330049	H	80-18	petroglyphs
01080330050	P	80-20	petroglyphs
01080330053	P	80-22	petroglyphs
01080330054	P	80-23	petroglyphs
01080330120	P	80CD-31	rock shelter and petroglyphs
01080330121	P	80CD-28	rock shelter and petroglyphs
01080330150	H		3 rock shelters and petroglyphs
01080330152	P		drive lines
01080330154	P		prehistoric campsite and 2 rock cairns
01080330155	P	39HN0155	petroglyphs
01080330157	P	39HN0157	prehistoric campsite
01080330158	P		6 stone circles
01080330159	P		rock shelter and petroglyphs
01080330160	P		petroglyphs
01080330162	P	BOWTIE MAN	rock shelter and petroglyphs
01080330163	P		stone circle and prehistoric campsite
01080330164	P	39NH0164	prehistoric campsite
01080330165	P	39HN0165	rock shelter and petroglyphs
01080330167	P		petroglyphs
01080330168	P	39HN0168	petroglyphs
01080330171	P		rock shelter and petroglyphs
01080330174	P	A-2	petroglyphs
01080330176	P	NAHANI SITE	prehistoric campsite and bison trap?
01080330177	P	TURTLE DRUMMER	petroglyphs
01080330178	P		5 stone circles
01080330186	P		3 stone circles
01080330198	P	JK7927	petroglyphs
01080330199	P		petroglyphs
01080330201	P	SLIM BUTTES LODGE/WICKIUP	Slim Buttes Lodge
01080330204	P	LIGHTNING SPRINGS	prehistoric camp
01080330205	P		petroglyphs
01080330207	P		petroglyphs
01080330209	P		rock shelter and petroglyphs
01080330210	P		petroglyphs
01080330213	P	79JK-4	petroglyphs
01080330214	P	THE ISLAND	prehistoric campsite
01080330217	P	THE ISLAND	petroglyphs
01080330218	P	JK79-11	petroglyphs
01080330219	P	JK79-10	petroglyphs

<b>INFRA Number</b>	<b>H/P</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
01080330221	P		25 to 30 stone circles
01080330227	P	JK79-18	petroglyphs
01080330228	P	JK79-19	petroglyphs
01080330232	P	JK79-23	rock shelter and petroglyphs
01080330234	P		petroglyphs
01080330298	P	ESP QUARRY	Tongue River Silicified Sediment lithic procurement site
01080330436	H	MR-1-3128184, JESSE ELLIOT STATION	Jesse Elliot Ranger Station
01080330447	H	RED CROSS HOMESTEAD	Red Cross Homestead
01080330448	H	MRS. OTIS TYE GRAVE	Mrs. Otis Tye Grave
01080330461	P	BOX SPRINGS #5	prehistoric campsite
01080330484	P		rock shelter and petroglyphs
01080330485	P		petroglyphs
01080330486	H		petroglyphs
01080330487	P		rock shelter and petroglyphs
01080330515	P	FS 4	petroglyphs
01080330529	P	FS18	rock cairn, possible burial, petroglyphs, alignment, artifact scatter
01080330531	P	FS 20	12 stone circles, prehistoric campsite
01080330569	P	SUMMIT SPRING SITE	Summit Springs prehistoric campsite
01080330598	P	SB-16 MARTY-NELSON	Marty-Nelson Prehistoric campsite
01080330663	P	SITE 1-3	petroglyphs
01080330664	P	SITE 1-4	petroglyphs
01080330680	P	2-10	petroglyphs
01080330682	P	2-12	rock shelter, petroglyphs
01080330684	P	3-4	prehistoric campsite, 15 stone circles, 4 rock cairns, stone alignment
01080330685	P	3-1	rock shelter, petroglyphs
01080330689	P	4-4	petroglyphs
01080330690	P	4-5	petroglyphs
01080330691	P	4-6	petroglyphs
01080330692	P	4-9	petroglyphs
01080330693	P	5-1	rock shelter, petroglyphs
01080330694	P	5-2	petroglyphs
01080330696	P	5-5	petroglyphs
01080330698	P	5-7	petroglyphs
01080330705	P	0-5	rock shelter, petroglyphs, inscriptions
01080330744	P	LS1	rock shelter, petroglyphs
01080330745	P	ELK DREAMERS	rock shelter, petroglyphs
01080330746	P	LS3	petroglyphs

<b>INFRA Number</b>	<b>H/P</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
01080330747	P	LS4	petroglyphs
01080330748	P	LS5	petroglyphs
01080330790	P	GP1-99	petroglyphs
01080330794	P	HL1-99	petroglyphs
01080330796	P	MF2-99	petroglyphs
01080330797	P	MF3-99	petroglyphs
01080330798	P	MF4-99	petroglyphs
01080330799	P	MF8-99	petroglyphs
01080330800	P	MF9-99	rock shelter with petroglyphs
01080330802	P	MF11-99	petroglyphs
01080330815	P	NEW ISLAND SITE	petroglyphs
01080330816	P	CAVE-TUNNEL SITE	rock shelter, petroglyphs
01080330819	P	000818A-2	lithic source, lithic procurement site
01080330826	P	GF-1	petroglyphs
01080330827	P	MB-1	petroglyphs
01080330829	P	JF-1	petroglyphs
01080330832	P	LS-1	petroglyphs
01080330842	P	SNAKE SITE	petroglyphs
01080330846	P	GF-4	artifact scatter, petroglyphs
01080330893	P	CAPTURE HAND (HN-03-01)	petroglyphs
01080330907	P	SQUATTING V-NECK (NCH-02-11)	petroglyphs
01080330917	P	MEATHOOKFIRE-01	13 stone circles
01080331011	P	S-AS1-S4	prehistoric campsite
01080331014	P	39HN1014	prehistoric campsite
01080450152	P	INDIAN CREEK SPRING #2	Indian Springs prehistoric campsite
01080450164	P	24PR164-BRIAN CREEK	prehistoric campsite
01080450165	P	24PR0165-BRIAN CREEK	petroglyphs
01080450174	P	24PR0174	prehistoric campsites
01080450282	P	KUNUGI SITE	prehistoric campsite
01080450301	P	NORTH FORK	prehistoric campsite
01080450442	P	24PR0442	prehistoric campsite
01080450601	P	COYOTE HOUSE	Coyote House Cribbed log and sandstone structure
01080450603	P	NEEDLE ROCK PETROGLYPH	Needle Rock petroglyphs
01080450604	P	FLETCHER SITE	Rock Shelter and petroglyphs
01080450607	P	UD SPRING	prehistoric campsite
01080450609	P	TATE PETROGLYPH	petroglyph
01080450627	P	HIGHWALKER SITE	Highwalker prehistoric campsite
01080450639	P	24PR0639	prehistoric campsite
01080450874	P		cribbed log structure, petroglyphs

<b>INFRA Number</b>	<b>H/P</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
01080451026	P	HOLIDAY SPRING	prehistoric campsite
01080451032	P	SAM LEI BISON KILL	Sam Lei Bison kill
01080451034	P	GRIFFIN PASS SITE	prehistoric campsite
01080451039	P	MORRIS SPRING	stone circle, artifact scatter
01080451135	P	24PR1135	prehistoric campsite
01080451162	P	COAL CREEK SPRING	prehistoric campsite
01080451199	P	FORTUNE SPRING	prehistoric campsite
01080451235	P	SKINNER GULCH SPRING SITE	prehistoric campsite
01080451242	P	D4-87-27C	prehistoric campsite, historic inscription
01080451307	P	24PR1307	prehistoric campsite
01080451528	P	CHROMO	prehistoric campsite
01080451565	H	TWENTY-MILE ADMINISTRATIVE SITE	Twenty Mile Administrative Site (CCC)
01080451566	H	WHITETAIL GUARD STATION	Whitetail Guard Station
01080451588	P	FIRST EVER SITE	petroglyph
01080451637	P		rock shelter, petroglyphs (traditional cultural property?)
01080451782	P	COAL DRAW	Coal Draw prehistoric campsite
01080451785	P		prehistoric campsite
01080451841	H	OTTER CREEK SCHOOL	Otter Creek Schoolhouse
01080451851	H	WILBER RESERVOIR	Wilber CCC Reservoir
01080451965	H	TEN MILE CCC ROAD	Ten Mile Road (CCC)
01080452017	H	COW CREEK ROAD/FHC BAER-01A, B, C, D	Cow Creek Road (CCC)
01080452018, 01080462089	H	FHC BAER-05, O'DELL CREEK RD	O'Dell Creek Road (CCC)
01080452025	H	HORSE CREEK CCC ROAD	Horse Creek CCC Road
01080452031	H	LEMONADE ROAD #4703	Lemonade Road FS #4703 (CCC)
01080452121	P	CANYON RIM RUNNERS	petroglyphs
01080452134	H	BEAVER CREEK-LISCOM ROAD 4767	Beaver Creek-Liscom Road FS #4767 (CCC)
01080452135	H	BEAVER CREEK-STACEY ROAD 4769	Beaver Creek-Stacey Road FS #4769 (CCC)
01080452136	H	FIFTEEN MILE CREEK ROAD 4094	Fifteen Mile Road (CCC)
01080452159	P	24PR2159	prehistoric campsite and lithic procurement site
01080452168	P	24PR2168	rock cairn, artifact scatter, stone circle
01080452361	H	SANDUSKY SAWMILL	Sandusky sawmill, homestead, prehistoric campsite
01080452448	H	PWK-1; SHELL RESERVOIR	Shell CCC Reservoir
01080460271	P	FADED DEER	petroglyph

<b>INFRA Number</b>	<b>H/P</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
01080460272	H	POKER JIM'S PILLAR, CASTLE ROCK	Poker Jim Pillar and Castle Rock inscriptions
01080460379	P		prehistoric campsite
01080460504	P	BLACK'S POND	rock shelter
01080461074	P	RIFLE PIT SITE	rifle pit/hunting blind
01080461080	P	HORSE CREEK BUTTE SITE	cribbed log and sandstone structure, artifact scatter
01080461094	P	HORSESHOE CAVE, WAS 24RB1073	rock shelter
01080461510	P	TWO BEARS	petroglyph
01080462064	H	POKER JIM ROAD #4095	Poker Jim Road FS4095 (CCC)
01080462232	P	LOHOF ALIGNMENT	stone alignment, stone circle
01080462233	H	POKER JIM BUTTE FIRE LOOKOUT TOWER	Poker Jim Butte Fire Lookout Tower
01110141004	P	MAIN BOULDER PICTOGRAPHS	pictograph site, rock shelter
01110160224	P	BEAVER POND SITE	prehistoric campsite
01110160225	P	SET TRAP	prehistoric campsite
01110160230	P	DOZER ROCK	rock shelter
01110160237	P	FORGET ME NOT	prehistoric campsite and lithic procurement site
01110160242	P	WOODPECKER HOLE SITE	prehistoric campsite
01110160244	P	WOODY POND SITE	prehistoric campsite
01110160246	P	HALF CABIN SITE PREHISTORIC	prehistoric campsite
01110160251	H	HALF CABIN SITE (HUNTING CAMP)	Half Cabin Hunting camp
01110240507	P	CROW TEST PEAK QUEST	vision quest shelter, rock cairn
01110241245	P	AGATE SPRINGS	prehistoric campsite with steatite bowl
01110241256	P	SUNLIGHT FLATS FASTING SITE	complex of rock structures composed of vision quest related fasting beds, rock cairns, and other rock structures
01110340158	P	LADUKE SPRING SITE	prehistoric campsite
01110340173	P	PARKER POINT QUARRY	chert lithic procurement site
01110340301	P	EAGLE CREEK CAMPSITE	prehistoric campsite
01110340508	H	SPHINX CREEK	prehistoric campsite
01110340772	P	BEAVER AND BUFFALO CAVES	rock shelter, rock art
01110340837	H	JARDINE HYDROELECTRIC WORKS	Jardine Hydroelectric Works
01110340870	H	DAISY MILL	Daisy Mine stamp mill, stable, 2 cabins, boarding house and garbage dump; part of the New World Mining District

<b>INFRA Number</b>	<b>H/P</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
01110340873	H	GLENGARRY MINE AND SMELTER	Glengarry Mine and smelter, includes 4 adits, shops, powerhouse, office, blacksmith, ore load-out, and small copper smelter; part of the New World Mining District
01110340874	H	GOLD DUST MINE	Gold Dust Mine, including adit, waste rock dump, compressor house, ore load-out, cabins and foundations; part of the New World Mining District
01110340875	H	HOMESTAKE MINE	Homestake Mine, 2 buildings, a trestle and mine adit; all structures retain their architectural integrity and historical associations; part of the New World Mining District
01110340897	H	BLACK WARRIOR	Black Warrior Mine complex consists of a three-room log cabin with an outhouse, and 6 adits; part of the New World Mining District
01110340902	H	UPPER TREDENNICK MINE	Upper Tredennick Mine consists of the mine, waste dumps, a cabin, a collapsed outhouse, a collapsed powder house, forge shack, and other collapsed structures atop and connecting to the mine portal; part of the New World Mining District
01110341079	P	LITTLE TRAIL CREEK HUNTING BLINDS	4 hunting blinds
01110341081	P	LITTLE TRAIL CREEK TRAILHEAD	prehistoric campsite
01110341156	H	SHOO FLY	Shoo Fly open adit
01110341186	P	CORWIN SPRINGS	prehistoric campsite



<b>INFRA Number</b>	<b>H/P</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
01110341227	H	OTO RANCH	The OTO Dude Ranch was one of the first dude ranches in the West, perhaps the first in Montana and an important early dude ranch in the Yellowstone Park area. Its founder Dick Randall was also a founding member of the Dude Ranchers Association of America and is credited as "the man who put the dude in dude ranching". The OTO Dude Ranch is composed of two spatially separate components; the agricultural complex and the commercial guest headquarters. The agricultural component is composed of corrals, small pastures, hay meadows, irrigation canals, barns, and some of the original homestead structures. The commercial guest headquarters is composed of the lodge, overnight cabins, turbine house, ice-house, outhouses and the "honey-moon" cabin. The evolving dude ranch began humbly about 1898 at the homestead and grew into a business opportunity until about 1917 when they finished the guest headquarters; i.e., lodge, cabins, and associated facilities. Its hey-day was in the 1920s, and entertained America's wealthy-especially eastern bankers and businessmen, and European aristocracy.
01110341239	P	BEAR GULCH TALUS PIT #1	hunting blind
01110341240	P	BEAR GULCH TALUS PIT #2	hunting blind
01110341279	H	SLOUGH CREEK WAGON ROAD	Sough Creek Wagon Road Historic wagon road originating in Yellowstone National Park and traversing up the Slough Creek drainage to the Silver Tip Ranch and Frenchy's Meadow inholdings within the Gallatin National Forest.
01110341361	H	MCGINNIS ADIT	McGinnis Adit
01110341362	H	BULL ELK SHAFT	Bull Elk open shaft
01110341363	H	POLAR STAR ADIT	Polar Star Adit
01110341364	H	JOSEPHINE CLAIM	Josephine Adit
01110341365	H	DEFENDER MINE SHAFT	Defenders Mine shaft
01110341366	H	VIRGINIA BELL MINE SHAFT AND ADIT	Virginia Bell Mine shaft and adit
01110341367	H	SIXTEEN-TO-ONE MINE SHAFT	Sixteen-to-One Mine shaft
01110341368	H	JOSEPHINE CABIN	historic log cabin on the Josephine claim
01110341369	H	YOUNG AMERICAN ADIT	Young American Adit
01110610103	P	RIVER SWAN CREEK	prehistoric campsite
01110610119	P	BRACKET CREEK SITE	prehistoric campsite

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01110610122	P	LODGEPOLE RIDGE	prehistoric campsite
01110610301	P	BLACKTAIL CAVES	Two small limestone caves on base of Blacktail Mountain, containing rock art; right at mouth of Olie Canyon
01110610303	P	FLATHEAD PASS SITE	artifact scatter
01110610317	P	MOOSE CREEK SITE	prehistoric campsite
01110610410	P	16 MILE CAVE PICTOGRAPHS	rock shelter, pictographs
01110610641	H	CORBLY BASIN	prehistoric campsite
01110610691	P	GARNET MOUNTAIN QUARRY SITE	Garnet Mountain prehistoric lithic procurement site
01110610840	H	BUFFALO HORN STATION	Buffalo Horn Station, consisting of a cabin and an outhouse
01110611005	P	WINDY PASS QUARRY	prehistoric lithic procurement site, artifact scatter
01110611149	P	WINDY PASS FLATS	prehistoric campsite
01110611208	P	BUCK CREEK RIDGE AGATE QUARRY	prehistoric agate lithic procurement site, and aboriginal trail
01110611525	P	HYALITE CREEK OCCUPATION	prehistoric campsite
01110611574	P	PURDY RIDGE QUARRY	prehistoric lithic procurement site, artifact scatter
01110611669	P	FLATHEAD PASS WEST OF DIVIDE	Flathead Pass artifact scatter
01110710160	P	TAYLOR FORK- GALLATIN RIVER	prehistoric campsite
01110710416	P	REAS PASS SITE	prehistoric campsite
01110610788	H	Shenango (Squaw) Creek Station	CCC Camp